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## Congress Backs Aid to Rescue Chrysler

By Art Pine  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — Congress gave final approval today to a \$3.5-billion aid package for Chrysler Corp., then recessed next month.

The package was approved after a week-long Senate conference committee worked out a compromise that split the difference between the House and Senate versions of the rescue legislation.

The House vote was 241-124, with Democrats heavily in favor. The Senate vote was 43-34, with Republicans generally opposing the aid.

The aid was unlikely to continue after next month if it did receive the aid.

### UAW Pay Raises

The key element in the compromise was a provision requiring the Auto Workers union to forgo \$462.5 million of an estimated \$1.3 billion in pay raises during the 33 months.

The Senate bill had demanded Chrysler workers give up \$525 million in pay raises. The House bill demanded a wage freeze. The union fought vigorously to avert a wage freeze but still had to accept a 40% wage cut.

UAW officials said privately that they may have some difficulty in convincing members to ratify such a concession. The measure will allow members an average \$100 each during the 33 months.

The compromise bill also contains language that would enable Chrysler to take advantage of a guarantee more quickly, although it did not provide the interest to help tide it over until it could complete the financing arrangements required by the bill. Although Chrysler had warned that it would run out of cash next month, it yesterday said they probably would get by with concessions such as the deferral of bills from suppliers and other creditors.

### Stock for Workers

On other key issues, the conference agreed to require white-collar Chrysler workers to give up \$125 million in expected wage increases, to agree to require Chrysler to turn over \$162.5 million worth of its stock to workers, giving them substantial part-ownership in the company in return for their forgone raises. Both figures were halfway between the House and Senate versions.

The Chrysler bill was the last item on the legislators' agenda today. The two houses will reconvene on Jan. 3, as required by the Constitution, then recess until Jan. 22.

The Chrysler bill would make available about \$3.5 billion in over-rides to the automaker — \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees and a rest in concessions from banks, suppliers, dealers and workers.

Chrysler asked for federal help at summer after it became apparent that the company's large inventory of big cars would not sell.

The Carter administration asked the rescue effort.

### Other Issues

The conference committee, composed of members from both houses, had to give the federal government if the company could not pay back any new loans, and how much collateral to require under the guarantee plan.

The House had approved stiff language that would place the federal government first in line in the event that the company collapsed and that would require full collateral for any new loans. The Senate had approved a softer provision. Treasury officials warned that such a move might be discouraged by the House restrictions.

The conference voted last night to relax the House restrictions on \$400 million of the \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees — enough to allow the banks more leeway — but to maintain the stiff requirements on any loans above that.

### Bomb Attack in Turkey

ANKARA, Dec. 21 (UPI) — Robert Berube, an American technician at the U.S. radar base in the northern Turkish province of Samsun, escaped unhurt today when a bomb exploded in his car.



At the signing of the Rhodesian peace accord at Lancaster House on Friday are: (from left to right) Silas Mundawara, deputy to Bishop Abel Muzorewa; Bishop Muzorewa; Lord Carrington; Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign secretary; Joshua Nkomo; and Robert Mugabe.

## Rhodesian Peace Accord Signed To End 7-Year Guerrilla Conflict

By William Borders  
LONDON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — The parties to the seven-year-old Rhodesian civil war finally came together today and signed a pledge of peace.

In a solemn ceremony at Lancaster House, Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa signed documents committing themselves to a cease-fire, to a new constitution and to new elections leading to independence.

The agreement was a major diplomatic achievement for the British, who hope that within months it will spell the end of what has been one of their principal political problems since the unilateral declaration of independence 14 years ago by Rhodesia's former prime minister, Ian Smith.

The UN Security Council today lifted its 13-year-old economic embargo against Rhodesia. Reuters reported. The council approved a resolution that called upon UN members "to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia."

The vote was 13 in favor and none against, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. The UN sanctions were imposed in 1966.

In a solemn ceremony at Lancaster House, Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa signed documents committing themselves to a cease-fire, to a new constitution and to new elections leading to independence.

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## Thai Reports Say Pol Pot Is Ousted by Khmer Rouge

BANGKOK, Dec. 21 — Cambodian Communists have overthrown their exiled leader, Pol Pot, and replaced him with Khieu Samphan, the president of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla government, Thai military intelligence reports said today.

Western diplomats said that the former premier may have been assassinated but the Thai sources said that he believed that he was alive.

With Vietnam expected to launch an offensive against the Cambodian rebels' mountain strongholds, Western diplomats interpreted the shake-up as an attempt by the Khmer Rouge to improve their international image — although Khieu Samphan is considered the chief theorist of the radical revolution that emptied the cities of Cambodia and left hundreds of thousands dead.

The diplomats said that the Khmer Rouge also were anxious to present a new face to the Cambodian people and to the nationalist factions with whom they seek an alliance against the Vietnamese.

The pro-Chinese Pol Pot government was driven out of Phnom Penh by a Vietnamese-led offensive last January. It is still recognized as the legal government by the United Nations.

The Thai intelligence reports said that 67 high-ranking Khmer Rouge leaders decided that Pol Pot should be retired from the premiership at a policy meeting last Monday at their headquarters in the Cardamom mountains. They named Khieu Samphan to replace him, the reports said.

It was Khieu Samphan's French university thesis that laid the basis for the Khmer Rouge policy of emptying the cities in 1975. Khieu Samphan held that Cambodian culture had been so corrupted by Western influences that it was necessary to begin from scratch or the corruption never would be eliminated.

Thai military sources said that their intelligence reports indicated that Pol Pot was alive and still controlled Khmer Rouge military operations. But Western diplomats said that they believed that Pol Pot may have been killed, although perhaps long before the meeting that named Khieu Samphan to succeed him.

The diplomats said that photographs of Pol Pot taken this month by Japanese reporters did not resemble the man who led the Communists to power in 1975.

Khieu Samphan, an economist, has emerged relatively unscathed by accusations that the barbarism of Pol Pot's reign in Cambodia was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 1 million persons. He was

## Safety Board Cites Poor Maintenance in Worst U.S. Air Disaster

By Robert C. Siner  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI) — Damage to an engine mount because of improper maintenance by American Airlines was the probable cause of the worst U.S. air disaster in U.S. history, the crash of a DC-10 jet in Chicago on May 25 that killed 273 persons, the National Transportation Safety Board ruled today.

While the board also cited the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas, for the design of the engine mount — which it said was unnecessarily vulnerable to damage — and the Federal Aviation Administration for failure to keep track of maintenance procedure, it made clear that the airline must shoulder the major part of the blame for the crash.

American's flight 191 crashed on takeoff from O'Hare International Airport after the left engine and its supporting pylon tore loose and somersaulted over the wing, wrecking the hydraulic flap controls and the instruments that might have told the crew what was wrong. The jet stalled, rolled to the left and slammed into an abandoned airfield, killing all 271 persons aboard and two persons on the ground.

The board ruled that "the separation of the engine and pylon from the wing" resulted from damage from improper maintenance procedures which led to the failure of the pylon structure.

Specifically, the board said that a 10-inch crack in the pylon, which started the crash sequence, was caused by American's practice of removing and reinstalling the engine and pylon in one piece during routine maintenance instead of removing them separately, as recommended by McDonnell Douglas.

Staff Overruled

In making its decision, following two days of discussions, the board overruled its investigative staff, which had proposed that the carrier, the manufacturer and the FAA be cited as equally contributing factors.

Otherwise, the safety board generally accepted its staff's findings.

The board found that the flight crew was in no way to blame for the crash, and that all members had "performed professionally."

It said the instruments that might have informed the pilot of danger had been disabled when the engine tore loose from the wing. The board said that if the instruments had been working there might have been time to avert the crash.

The board also made eight recommendations aimed at correcting what it felt were deficiencies in the FAA's inspection, reporting and design certification procedures.

Since the crash, American and McDonnell Douglas have exchanged charges as to which was to blame for the crash.

Following the release of the board's findings, American's senior vice president for operations said his company strongly disagreed that the carrier's maintenance procedures should be blamed. He said that McDonnell Douglas should have warned American that its procedure might be dangerous.

## Hostages to Have Yule Services

# Carter Says He Will Ask UN To Impose Sanctions on Iran



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini receives raised fist salutes from his revolutionary guardsmen as he reviews them on Friday while flanked by bodyguards atop his residence in the city of Qom.

## Time May Be Short for Solution

# U.S. Gets Impatient Over Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — For the first time in the 47-day-old crisis, senior White House and State Department officials are openly saying that time may be running out for finding a peaceful formula for the release of the 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran.

No single event has produced this current mood, but rather an accumulation of developments in Iran, as well as a perception here that the public is losing patience with the Carter administration's fruitless diplomatic and economic efforts.

The administration so far has avoided setting a deadline for the freeing of the Americans. While earlier, officials were willing to wait out the crisis indefinitely, the officials themselves are now rejecting suggestions that it can continue into the next few months.

Yesterday, for instance, it was reported from Tehran that some journalists and diplomats now expect the hostages to be held at least until government elections at the end of February.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said bluntly that "the president has made it clear he does not intend this situation to become an accepted status quo situation."

"The Iranian authorities must understand that they'll pay an increasingly higher price for each day this goes on," he said.

"Cruel Hoaxes"

State Department officials said that it was unacceptable for the hostages to be held that much longer. Hudding Carter 3d, the department spokesman, harshly assailed the Iranians for "cruel hoaxes" in having some officials express the view that the hostages could be visited, either by clergy or by families, and then seeming to allow the militants to troll the embassy to veto the idea.

"These expectations, which are raised for the hostages' families repeatedly and then dashed, are really cruel hoaxes that are played on people," he said. "It is just a game that is being played with people's emotions and their hopes and I don't want to contribute to that."

One high-ranking State Department official said the administration believes that the next round of public opinion polls will show that the nation wants the government to take stronger action, perhaps in the military field, even if it might endanger the hostages.

President Carter was said to be authorizing his aides to look more deeply into unconventional approaches, since the traditional ones pushed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other advisers have failed to work.

The president said on Dec. 13 that he would not allow "this incident to become acceptable and to be dragged out, I will do my utmost to prevent that."

Little Effect on Khomeini

The problem for the administration is how to bring about the release of the hostages since diplomatic and economic pressures so far seem to have had little effect on either Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the religious ruler of Iran, or on the militant students who took over the embassy on Nov. 4.

In recent days, the White House and State Department have begun suggesting to reporters that the various military options were being given.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Gibraltar Strait May Get Bridge

CASABLANCA, Morocco: Dec. 21 (UPI) — Spain and Morocco have announced preliminary steps toward the building of a bridge between Europe and Africa across the Strait of Gibraltar.

A communiqué issued yesterday at the end of a three-day visit to Morocco by the Spanish transportation minister, Salvador Sanchez Teran, said that a joint study group would be established before the end of next year.

"The technical and economic features of the project will receive thorough study by both countries," the communiqué said. The strait is eight miles across at its narrowest.

In Paris, Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, today denounced the reported replacement of Pol Pot as a mockery. "A syndicate, a mockery, what is it?" he said. "It is a maneuver to give the Khmer Rouge's odious face a mask of respectability, a crude trick, it will not work."

Prince Sihanouk is making a world tour to enlist support for an independent and neutral Cambodia.

## Russia May Match Buildup By NATO, Gromyko Hints

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, substituting for President Leonid Brezhnev today, criticized the NATO decision to deploy new missiles in Europe and issued a veiled hint that the Soviet Union would match the buildup missile for missile.

"We and our allies must take care of our security, and we will take care of it," Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as saying.

In a separate dispatch, Tass said that Mr. Brezhnev was ill with a "catarrhal indisposition" — a cold.

Soviet observers said that it was extremely rare for Tass to report on the health of one of the Kremlin leaders.

In October, when there were reports that Mr. Brezhnev had died or was ailing, the Soviet media did not comment on his health. Premier Alexei Kosygin has not been seen in public in two months, leading to speculation that he is seriously ill, but there has been no Soviet press report on his condition.

Mr. Gromyko, standing in today for Mr. Brezhnev at a luncheon for Angolan leaders, condemned the decision last week by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to station new Cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

"If some people still seriously hope to talk with the Soviet Union from positions of strength, they would be well advised to give up these vain hopes," Mr. Gromyko said. "We will never agree to it, and will not allow anybody to speak this language with our country. And, naturally, we cannot allow either that the NATO bloc should create for itself positions of military supremacy."

Mr. Gromyko reiterated today his statements last month in Bonn that deployment of the missiles would destroy the basis for future talks on reducing nuclear weapons.

"NATO leaders, who have not responded to our call to display a responsible attitude and start honest talks, have preferred to cut the ground from under such talks and destroy their very basis," he said today.

Meeting in Bonn

BONN, Dec. 21 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany summoned the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, to the Foreign Ministry today for a 90-minute meeting to discuss the NATO plan.

A spokesman said that Mr. Genscher outlined the NATO decision and stressed West Germany's interest in beginning negotiations on arms control soon. Mr. Genscher and Mr. Semenov also discussed the latest Western proposals on bilateral reductions of ground forces in Europe, the spokesman said.







## Step to Raise Price

Carter Reportedly Rejects  
Surcharge on Oil Imports

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — It appeared to be another step toward raising gasoline prices to encourage conservation, but President Carter's administration officials said today that President Carter has rejected a proposal to impose a fee on imported oil.

In addition, congressional leaders in recent weeks have warned the White House that the fee idea, which was intended to avoid the bruising legislative fight that would result from a gasoline tax proposal, would generate as much animosity as that measure.

Congressional approval would be needed for any plan to recycle the fee from a tax, which could be \$10 billion annually. And in 1977, when Mr. Carter threatened to impose a fee in other circumstances, the Senate quickly passed legislation to strip the president of the authority to do so.

On the matter of OPEC pricing, Mr. Duncan said some of the increase in gasoline and heating oil prices he predicted had taken place in the last few days as a result of the price rises announced in advance of the Caracas meeting by Saudi Arabia and three other oil exporting countries.

Those OPEC crude-oil price increases would also mean that the average price of foreign oil would rise from the current \$25 a barrel to \$28 to \$30 a barrel "in the months ahead," he said.

Independent analysts generally endorsed Mr. Duncan's forecast, although they cautioned that because OPEC had failed to agree even on a range of prices, the outlook for world oil prices was still uncertain. "You have an increase of \$5 a barrel or something like that," said John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Both Mr. Lichtblau and Leslie Goldman, designate assistant secretary of energy for international affairs, noted that the president's intention of several major producers to keep their output high raised the prospect that spot prices for oil traded on the open market, now about \$40 a barrel, could be reduced in the months ahead.

"If Iran's production stays up, the supply outlook could be tolerable," Mr. Lichtblau said. "Then I could imagine spot prices coming down somewhat."

Mr. Goldman noted that about 20 percent of U.S. oil imports are now purchased in the high-priced spot market, compared with about 5 percent two or three months ago.

He also said he thought the latest round of price increases would raise the rate of inflation by a percentage point and would cost 250,000 jobs. Over a two-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1979, the OPEC increases will have cost the U.S. economy 1.3 million jobs and raise the inflation rate by 5 1/2 percentage points, he contended.

## But Bladder Cancer Risk Is Cited

## Report Shows Lower Saccharin Danger

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — Saccharin is not as great a danger to most adults as some scientists feared a few years ago, but it is a possible cause of bladder cancer for people, especially heavy users and those who smoke, the National Cancer Institute said yesterday.

In an attempt to settle the long-standing controversy over the widely used artificial sweetener, the institute spent 16 months last year in a year interviewing more than 3,000 bladder cancer patients and 6,000 others about their dietary habits.

According to preliminary results released yesterday, the \$1.5-million study did not confirm a bladder cancer risk increase of 60 percent in saccharin-consuming males — the rate found in Canadian research that was regarded as the most complete to date. That rate of risk was confirmed for heavy users only.

The scientists remarked that the population sample was not large enough to detect occasional sweetener-caused bladder cancer that could add up to thousands of cases in millions of people.

The U.S. scientists said:

- If there is increased risk to men in general from average consumption of artificial sweeteners such as saccharin and cyclamate — and animal studies indicate that there may be — it is probably no more than 18 percent.
- Heavy users of artificial

sweeteners, especially those who consume diet drinks and other sugar substitutes, showed a 60-percent increased risk of bladder cancer. Heavy use, in the study's language, means six or more servings a day of a sugar substitute, or two or more eight-ounce diet drinks.

• Bladder cancer is normally three times more common in men than in women. But women who consumed sugar substitutes or diet drinks twice or more daily had a 60-percent greater risk of developing this form of cancer than did other women.

By a 60-percent greater risk, the institute said, it meant that while women who did not use artificial sweeteners had an estimated yearly rate of five cases of bladder cancer per 100,000, women who consumed the sweeteners twice or more daily developed eight cases a year per 100,000.

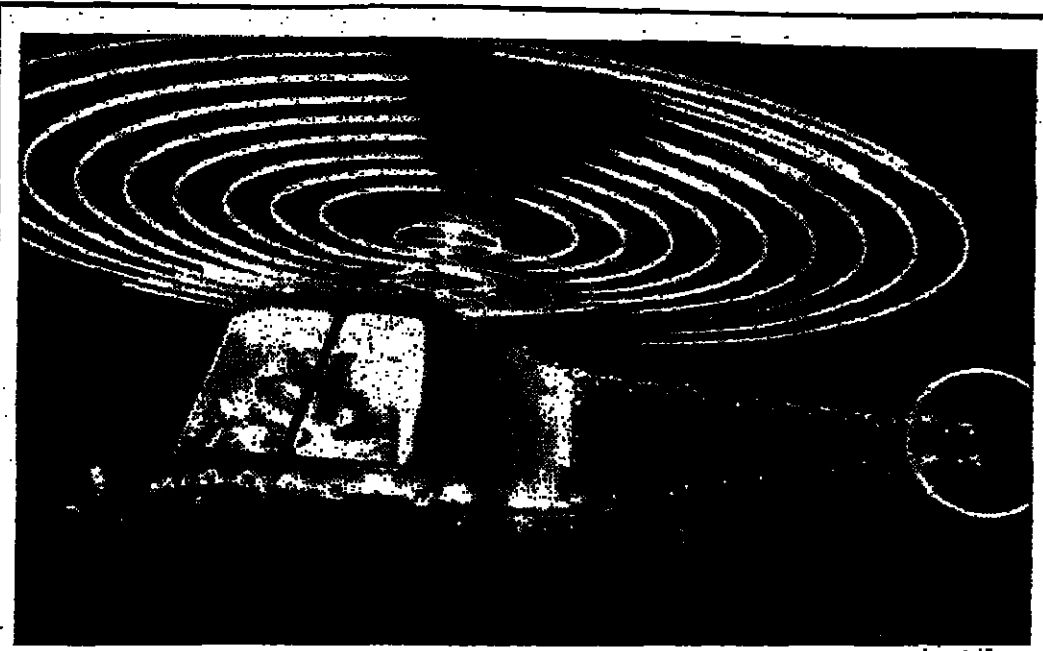
**Tomorrow's Patients**

The study did not address the question of consumption of artificial sweeteners by children, or how many of today's children who consume diet drinks may become tomorrow's cancer patients.

Dr. Jere Goyan, the Food and Drug Administration commissioner, said yesterday that the study is consistent with previous animal studies and with scientists' conclusions that saccharin is a weak carcinogen, and statistically more dangerous in conjunction with cigarette smoking.

"I reiterate my concern about consumption by so many Americans, especially young people, of large amounts of saccharin," Dr. Goyan said. "We may have to wait 20 or 30 years to assess the possible effects on our young people," who he said are consuming far more artificial sweetener than the adults in the study.

Dr. Goyan said that the study would be analyzed before any revision of the FDA's 1977 proposal to ban saccharin except in table-top sweeteners for dieters and diabetics. Congress enacted an 18-month moratorium on any ban, but it expired in May. The House has passed a new two-year moratorium, but the Senate has not acted. The FDA is thus free to rule.



SPRIT OF ST. NICK — Santa's Christmas 'copter "touches down" in front of a Funktown, Md., home. Tim Tronwell's father and two friends built the real-looking craft, whose cockpit and propeller blades are outlined in red and white lights, largely from scrap materials.

## To Keep Price Increases on Even Upward Track

## OECD Proposes Oil Consumers' Cartel

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 21 (NYT) — An "oil consumers' cartel," dedicated to keeping energy prices on a steady upward track, may now offer Western industrial nations their best hope of becoming prosperous again, in the view of senior economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

But to be effective, the economists say, such a cartel of consumers might also need to reach a new political understanding with moderate oil exporting countries to ensure that prices rise more smoothly in the future and that the increased profit they yield is used in ways that help world economic recovery, instead of hindering it.

This week, the OECD, which monitors the economic health of the 24 leading Western industrial countries, published a gloomy set of economic forecasts suggesting that the latest OPEC price increases may already have condemned the West to a year of economic stagnation, accelerating inflation and sharply higher unemployment.

But behind these dismal numbers, the OECD secretariat is striving to develop a new recovery strategy for the Western industrial countries that would enable their economies to start growing again in an age of expensive energy. The first public pointers to this strategy are noted in its publication, Economic Outlook, which contains the pessimistic new forecasts.

The OECD secretariat has already outlined its thinking privately to member governments, sources say, in a report presented last month to the special subcommittee of its Economic Policy Committee, which is examining the implications

of the energy crisis for the West's economic strategy, under the chairmanship of Per Svarin of Norway. The central idea behind the OECD secretariat's emerging new "grand design" for Western recovery is that governments must stop shielding their consumers from rising energy prices as they have in the past and must strive instead to keep the increase constant and even, so that industry learns to grow again on a reduced supply of oil.

A key passage in Economic Outlook expresses this idea in typically obscure language: "At a minimum, energy policies should allow the higher international price of energy to be passed through to final users; and since the medium-term trend of the relative price of energy appears to be clearly upwards, some governments may wish to provide even clearer signals to market agents by enacting policies which anticipate part of the future price rise."

What this means, OECD sources explain, is that Western industrial governments should now commit themselves to ensuring that the real price of energy charged to consumers, after allowing for inflation, rises by about 10 percent a year in the future.

**Steady Increase**

Rough estimates by the OECD secretariat suggest that such a steady 10 percent real increase in consumer energy prices will force industry to live on less oil while still allowing Western economies to start growing again at between 3 to 4 percent a year in real terms, which would be a welcome improvement on the near stagnation facing the world in 1980.

A steady 10-percent real increase in energy costs is also roughly what the West would have been faced with if the two big oil price rises of 1974 and 1979 had been spread out over the last six years instead of coming in a couple of concentrated "shocks," each threatening a global recession.

The key question in this strategy — so politically sensitive that it is only hinted at in the published OECD text — is who will get what economists call "the rent" from such a steady oil price rise. In other words, will Western governments have the political courage to keep the cost of energy to their consumers rising steadily by imposing taxes, as needed and pockering the proceeds? Or will they prefer to stand back and let OPEC do it for them by raising its export prices?

Ideally, the OECD secretariat would like consuming governments to do the job by taxing energy more heavily. This is the meaning of the Delphic phrase in the Economic Outlook about "enacting policies which anticipate part of the future price rise." The proceeds of such steadily rising consumer taxes on gasoline, fuel oil and natural gas would then remain in the consuming country to be spent as the government decided, instead of being siphoned off by OPEC.

But OPEC members may see a concerted Western attempt to tax energy more heavily as a sign that consumers can afford to pay more for oil and may increase their own export prices. Money paid to OPEC in the OECD's view, is the equivalent of an international tax which depresses growth in the countries paying it, particularly at a time when the major oil countries cannot spend their revenues on Western imports.

To get around this difficulty, in the OECD's view, the West may need to strike a political bargain with moderate oil nations like Saudi Arabia, offering them the prospect of renewed self-confidence and prosperity in the West, which they rely on for their security and where they already have substantial investments.

In return, the moderate OPEC countries would cooperate with importing countries to ensure that consumer energy prices rise by a steady 10 percent a year, with at least part of that rise resulting from higher energy taxes imposed by the consuming governments rather than from higher OPEC prices.

Research Foundation, and Michael Hamkappeler and Leroy Head of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

**Clinical Uses**

The possible clinical uses of the discovery have not been determined, but they are expected to be in the areas of pain control, mood control and perhaps addiction treatment.

Dr. Goldstein in a sense launched the inquiry into naturally occurring painkillers by trying to learn why opium and morphine and similar substances capable of killing pain produce addiction.

He began the search by looking for receptors in the brain to which opiates bind. In 1971, he found opiate-binding receptors in brain nerve cells. Because it seemed unlikely that the brain would have such receptors unless there also was some naturally occurring opiate, Dr. Goldstein and others began the search that led to the discovery of endorphin, enkephalin and dynorphin.

Scientists believe that there are different types of opiate receptors, the type depending on whether the substance attracted to it has a function relating to pain control, mood change or something else. Dr. Goldstein said that it was not known which of the three substances discovered was involved primarily with which of the possible functions.

Other researchers have shown that large doses of endorphin produce catatonia in experimental animals, a condition that has been associated with some schizophrenia. It has been suggested that schizophrenia may be related to an excessive production of one of the morphine-like substances.

"Every abnormality of brain function and behavior must reflect some underlying change in brain chemistry," Dr. Goldstein said. "No scientist can predict which discovery of a new brain chemical will open the door to understanding and cure of a particular mental illness or provide new relief of pain."

## Second Attack in 2 Days on Energy Plan

## Kennedy Charges Carter Yields to OPEC

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 21 (UPI)

— Sen. Edward Kennedy, in his second criticism in two days of President Carter's energy policies, said today that Mr. Carter had done more than any previous president to subordinate U.S. well-being to OPEC.

The attack was in a statement released by his aides as he moved through a second day of campaigning in New Hampshire.

Yesterday, Sen. Kennedy, the White House and Treasury Secretary William Miller had exchanged charges stemming from an allegation by the senator that Mr. Miller did nothing on a recent trip to Saudi Arabia to discourage the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from raising oil prices.

The White House demanded that the senator give proof of the allegation or retract it. Sen. Kennedy said that he based the charge on newspaper accounts.

His statement today referred to a report in the Nov. 26 Wall Street Journal, and to other stories in The New York Times and The Boston Globe. The statement charged that Mr. Miller "invited OPEC to gouge the American public once more with higher prices."

Sen. Kennedy said that Mr. Carter, as a candidate in 1976, had promised he would not leave the fate of the country to oil interests. But as president, "he has done more to turn our destiny over to OPEC than any previous American president," the senator said.

**Toned Down**

Yesterday's flap arose from a passage in a prepared speech that Sen. Kennedy toned down when he delivered the speech. The prepared text said in its fifth paragraph: "Incredibly, [Carter's] secretary of the treasury has been busy asking

OPEC to raise oil prices rather than warning it to restrain them."

Instead Sen. Kennedy said before the Rochester, N.H., Chamber of Commerce: "Did the secretary of treasury, Mr. Miller, on his recent travels to Saudi Arabia and the Middle East countries, ask to hold prices down? No." Despite the

toned-down change, Kennedy aides said that the senator stood by the printed statement.

Mr. Miller and the White House, speaking through press secretary Jody Powell, were quick to react.

"The time has come that presidential candidates should be held accountable for their statements and to provide support for such statements or withdraw them," Mr. Powell said, adding that Sen. Kennedy should explain his statement or retract it.

Mr. Miller called Sen. Kennedy's charge an outright fabrication. He said that he had urged that the OPEC countries restrain their price increases.

**News Reports**

Several hours later, before leaving for dinner in Portsmouth, N.H., Sen. Kennedy said that he based his charge on newspaper reports, especially one that he said cited Mr. Miller as saying he did not mind that the oil countries would be raising their prices.

The report was a "clear indication that the administration does not appear to be concerned about the increase in pricing" — an increase that Sen. Kennedy said would mean gasoline could rise to a cost of \$1.50 a gallon. New Hampshire holds the first state primary in the country on Feb. 26.

**Belgian Primate Named**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has appointed Bishop Godfried Danneels of Antwerp, 46, as archbishop of Mechlin and Brussels and primate of Belgium to replace Cardinal Leo Suenens, 75, who retired in October.

The administration proposal would mandate a 50-percent reduction in the use of oil and gas by electric utilities by 1990 and would provide penalties for power companies that fail to make adequate cuts.

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- ALFRED DUNHILL Gifts for men Rue de la Paix 15
- AU VIEUX PARIS MICHEL TURISK Antiques Rue de la Paix 4
- GUCCI Rue St-Honoré 350
- HENRI MAUPHOU Haute-Couture fabrics Rue de la Paix 2
- KUGEL Antiques Rue St-Honoré 279
- MAPPIN AND WEBB Jewellery-watches Rue de la Paix 1
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## The Danger Grows

As the days slip by there is no indication whatsoever that the Ayatollah Khomeini or the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran intend to release their hostages. They are resolute in their demand that the shah be returned. The United States demonstrated its resolve that he not be sent back by allowing his departure for Panama. Furthermore, Khomeini and the so-called students have rejected an opportunity to appease growing U.S. anger. In refusing permission for the hostages to have Christmas visitors they have given the clearest signal yet that they are not interested in compromise. What's more it is uncertain that the hostages are receiving the thousands of Christmas cards Americans have sent them. And talk of diplomatic visitors to check on their condition has proved idle.

Meanwhile, there are signs that the mood in the United States is shifting. Until now, polls have shown that Americans were overwhelmingly opposed to any military action that would endanger the lives of hostages. There was also clear-cut opposition to any punitive military action if the hostages were freed unharmed. Politicians, who rarely get out in front of public opinion, were either silent or supportive of President Carter's measured efforts to exert diplomatic and economic pressure and to avoid bloodshed.

Now, however, administration officials are predicting a hardening of attitudes in the next set of polls and politicians such as Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and former Secretary of Energy and Defense James Schlesinger are changing their approaches. Baker has introduced a commercial into his presidential campaign that suggests the United States is

getting "pushed around" in Iran and Schlesinger said in a speech that "Action brings with it risk, but the gravest risks arise from inaction."

In Tehran, for reasons that can only be thoroughly explored when the crisis is over, a number of diplomatic documents appear to have fallen into the hands of the Iranians occupying the embassy. If they are authentic, as they seem to be, they prove only that the United States Embassy in Tehran did what all embassies do — gather information by conventional and nonconventional means. But for the militants who have confiscated them, and for their spiritual and political mentor in Qom, they constitute the evidence for a kangaroo court. As a testament to the intransigence of the ayatollah and his acolytes, even Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali, the Islamic hanging judge who is said to delight in handing out death sentences and strangling cats, says of the hostages: "I regard these people as innocent."

The result of all this will be increased pressure on President Carter to do something. His options have not changed much. Even the most imaginative military strike is bound to endanger the lives of all of the hostages and probably of all of the Americans now in Iran. Yet, there is a limit to the amount of time the president can permit the hostages to be held under conditions that become progressively less tolerable, for them and for their country. Setting a deadline for their release once seemed like the surest way to pronounce a death sentence, but circumstances change with time. And time may well be running out.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Pie in the Sky

The United States has always had a fascination for great technological undertakings. In earlier times it was the frontier approach: explore further, dig deeper, build bigger. Lately it has become the "technological fix," a search for the "big" solution that will rescue America, at least temporarily, from the reality of dwindling natural resources.

Nowhere has this so deeply affected national policy as in the country's frantic contortions to avoid the one inescapable truth of the energy crisis: At least for the foreseeable future, the United States has to rely on energy conservation. There are no combinations of new supplies that can reduce oil imports so long as energy waste is so profligate. Though President Nixon regularly fired his energy czars for believing it, even the first post-emergence study, chaired by gun-bro producer Dixy Lee Ray in 1973, concluded that energy conservation was the country's top energy priority.

The first hoped-for fix was the Alaska Pipeline. Its 2-million barrels a day make hardly a dent in today's consumption; and now, to justify the cost, the Interior Department is searching for a way to keep it filled (the pipe will freeze and buckle without hot oil in it) when Prudhoe Bay runs dry a few years hence.

Fix-it fever broke out again last summer when the president and Congress — desperate to do something about energy — hit upon synthetic fuels. This time, reality set in pretty quickly and the proposed initial spending dropped from \$85 billion to a few billion in a few months. But now, the House of Representatives has voted to speed up a project that makes these look like child's play.

This new solution would lie in space, and is known as SPS — the solar power satellite. It would be a system of 60 satellites, each one 55 square miles in size (an area the size of Manhattan) in orbit around the earth. The satellites, covered with solar cells, would beam the sun's energy back to earth as mi-

crowaves that would be picked up by antennae, each requiring a 29-square-mile site.

Among other modest needs, the program would require a new rocket five times more powerful than the Saturn V that carried Apollo astronauts to the moon, and space shuttles to carry dozens of technicians into the high orbit where the huge satellites would be assembled. Space launch buffs would be happy since SPS would require 500 rocket lift-offs a year for 30 years. Fully developed in 2030, SPS would deliver an amount of energy about equal to current national electricity consumption — 10 percent or less of the total energy need. The cost? Somewhere between \$700 billion and \$1 trillion.

SPS is still only a concept, though at the House's level of \$25 million per year, an expensive one. Even ignoring the program's technical demands — rockets, shuttles, satellites, etc. — and the massive cost, there are myriad problems. What are the health effects of microwave radiation? How would terrestrial communications systems be affected? Could the land required for antennae pick up the same amount of energy if covered with solar cells, for a fraction of the cost? What about the vulnerability of the satellites to anti-satellite warfare? And on and on. All these are being studied not once but three times — by the Department of Energy, independently by the Office of Technology Assessment, and in a critique of the energy department's study by the National Academy of Sciences.

Thinking about solar satellites now, for use around the year 2000, reflects a distorted view of reality. U.S. auto companies cannot yet produce a 50-mpg car. U.S. houses leak as much as two-thirds of their heat. U.S. utility system forces industry to waste steam and encourages wasteful use with declining unit prices. The United States has hardly begun to explore the opportunities for energy production through more efficient technologies for energy use.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Settlement in Rhodesia

Mrs. Thatcher and Lord Carrington have between them created the opportunity for a wider, more beneficial settlement in southern Africa than could have resulted if Britain had simply turned her back and washed her hands.

If it comes off — and with steady nerves there is no reason why it should not — this will be in Britain's interest; and the object of any foreign policy must be to further the interest of one's own country.

There will be dirty work at many crossroads. Terrorist outrages will no doubt continue. Lives will be lost, though it is to be hoped on a vastly decreasing scale. But Brit-

ain has taken a bold initiative — something the world has not seen for many a long year. — *From the Daily Telegraph (London)*.

### U.K.-U.S. Amity

Mrs. Thatcher has demonstrated Britain's friendship for the U.S. by offering whatever help we can over the Tehran hostages. Allies must stand together against terrorism. But that applies equally to America.

Three months ago Washington cut off the supply of a special kind of pistol to members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who are official guardians of the peace.

Should not our friend Jimmy Carter now reverse that insulting decision? — *From the Sun (London)*.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 22, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The fall of Ki-Kwan fort has staggered all here and the last hope of saving Port Arthur has, by general consent, been given up. Simultaneously it became known that General Kourapatkin has sent an urgent call for more troops. About midday came the dread news that a call to mobilization had been called in the vast districts of the governments of Warsaw, Vilna, Kiev, Kazan, St. Petersburg and Odessa. The Russ comments: "Now we must relieve the tremendous demands made upon us after ten months of misery. It is imperative that the government give a grant of money to the Zemstvos to help the families of those called out."

### Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1929

BERLIN — It was officially announced tonight that Finance Minister Hilferding had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted by President von Hindenburg. Dr. Hilferding and his entire financial program have been subjected to severe attacks by several political parties, including his own Socialist Party. The resignation was due to the unpopularity of Dr. Hilferding's fiscal projects among big industrialists and bankers. Its immediate cause was the Cabinet's fear of a Communist motion of no-confidence against Dr. Hilferding, which would have been submitted to a vote in tonight's session of the Reichstag, and might have been carried.



## A When-to-Use-It Guide to the Hyphen

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The final issue of "The New York Times" was published on Nov. 30, 1896. For more than 45 years, the "New York Daily Times," and then "The New York Times," had proudly displayed its logotype, but on that final day — three months after the newspaper's purchase by Adolph S. Ochs — there must have been quite an argument.

"That's it with the hyphen," one can imagine the chief copy editor insisting. "It's the hyphen or me."

"But we've hyphenated 'New York' since the first day the paper was published," countered a horrified traditionalist.

"Forty-five years with a mistake every day in the biggest type we use," says the copy editor. "The name of this town is New York, not New-York. It's a proper noun, the name of a city, and not a compound adjective modifying the name of the paper. That's it with the hyphen — out!"

"What about the period at the end of the title?"

"That's a mistake, too, but we can't fix everything at once."

And on Dec. 1, 1896 — without a word of explanation to readers for two generations of daily error — a proudly unhyphenated paper, titled "The New York Times," was published. (Seventy years later, on Feb. 21, 1967, the period was finally dropped after the word "Times.")

Nowadays, hyphens are running a-muck. To try to stem the tide of little dashes between words, The Times's stylebook — in furtherance of the Dec. 1, 1896, General Line — has issued a ukase ("to ukase" is not permissible, despite the verb "to lowercase") that hyphens not be used in titles like "director general" and "editor in chief." Over at Time Inc., when Henry Grunwald was given that title, three of the corporation's publications — Fortune, People and Sports Illustrated — hailed his ascension to editor in chief with hyphens; Time magazine did not. However, Time's masthead hyphenated his title; in a single issue, he had it both ways. When a journalistic family cannot get together on whether to hyphenate top management, it suffers from stylistic schizophrenia.

So do I. One day, feeling bloodminded (no hyphen), I wrote about a politician's rising "Dracula-like" from the body politic; The Times's copy editor killed the hyphen. That is because the suffix "like" is glued to the word it turns into an adjective, according to Times (and Associated Press) style; as, "the phoenixlike Mr. Deng." The only exception permitted is for words ending in double-l, as in "bell-like," because three "l's" together look funny.

I think the rule should be modified. In a lifelike, businesslike way, the hyphen can be dropped when "like" is attached to ordinary nouns, but when it comes to proper nouns, I stand — bulldoglike and Horatio-like — at the bridge. Why? Because "Dracula-like" just doesn't look right. "Dracula-like" looks right. In the correct use of hyphens, looks count.

Hyphens should be used mainly when not using them causes confusion. As Fowler wrote in his "Modern English Usage," "A little used car is not necessarily the same as a little-used car." Hyphenated Maxwell Lehnman adds: "An old-world city is not the same as an old world city. A full-grown man refers to one who has reached adulthood, but a full grown man might be one who, already adult, has had enough to eat." Similarly, a small-business man could be a huge fellow who runs a mom-and-pop enterprise, but a small businessman is always a runt.

Hyphens should not be used when avoidance of them does not cause confusion — for example, "newly elected officials," "freshly painted faces," "the then secretary of state," "fellow Democrats," "the Watergate coverup."

Ah, now we've come to the puzzle: When does a compound word lose its hyphen? "To cover up," or conceal evidence, was made a noun in the '20s. Raymond Chandler used "cover-up" in Black Mask magazine in 1935 — and the compound word was immortalized in the mid-'70s. Just this year, I decided to drop the hyphen, on the theory that once a compound word has been impregnated with a life of its

own, it no longer deserves the hyphen that marks nonce words and tryout words.

If you think a word has made it — then it is solidarity forever. If you think a word is compounded only for the time being, hyphenate: "Life-style" has begun to fade, embarrassing those who prematurely embraced "life style" (Time-style for "life-style" uses a hyphen).

What of "hyphenated Americans"? Mexican-Americans, Polish-Americans, etc., keep their hyphens because the first part of the compound is a kind of prefix, denoting origin; however, French Canadian is not hyphenated because the first word is an adjective denoting not origin but membership in a discrete society — French Canada. Same with "Latin American."

Clear? No? When in doubt, leave it out, unless it looks funny. Go with Winston Churchill: "One must regard the hyphen as a blemish to be avoided wherever possible."

### Coming On

"I'm getting an image of coming on tough," candidate John Connally was said to have told a group of Republican governors, "I'm not going on tough. I'm only coming on candid."

This marks an important evolution in the locution "to come on." The phrase originated in the 1940s, as "to come on like 'Gangbusters,'" which was a radio

program that crashed through the airways accompanied by a howling siren and the rat-a-tat of machine-gun fire. Slightly toned down to "come on strong," a title of a play by Garson Kanin, the phrase was used through the '70s as a mild derogation of someone whose self-confidence or stridency was excessive.

Now, however, the phrase has been clipped to "come on" and means "to make an entrance" (to come onstage, to enter the scene) — in any way that the following modifier describes. It is possible to come on soft, to come on uptight, to come on flaky, to come on sincere. Instead of saying "he has the smarts," we now say "he comes on smart."

Note that the correct usage of this idiom forbids the adverbial form: the verb is not being modified. Just as one never came on strongly, or does not come on weakly, or smartly, or flakily. This is because "in a manner" is understood, and an adjective describes that manner. He comes on (in a strong manner), but the ex-actor he's playing opposite find him a tough act to follow?

We'll see; some voters are coming on skeptical.

### Yule

Why do carolers grimly insist that "tis the season to be jolly"? Because it is yuletide, when the yule log is burned. To the cheery "Merry Christmas," aging hipsters reply, "Have one cool yule."

Whence "yule"? From the Old English "geþol," a name for a month sleeping into January, corresponding to the Old Norse "jol," a heathen feast taking place around the winter solstice — and "jol" is the source of "jolly," which "tis the season to be."

I would send "season's greetings," except that I think it should be "seasonal greetings."

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## Personalities Overtake Policies

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Nothing fascinates this city more than the struggle between personality and policy. It is the oldest game in town. It was going on between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hamilton in Philadelphia over "The Federalist" papers even before this mud flat on the Potomac was chosen as the compromise capital of the new republic.

But lately, this emphasis on man rather than on problems and policies has been creating a new cult of personality, maybe because it is so much easier and so much more interesting for reporters to write about the individuals than about the issues.

Personalities now dominate the news. We see Ayatollah Khomeini sitting on his carpet and denouncing the infidels, but we hear little from him about the revolution of Islam against what it regards as the

moral collapse of the material West. We see the cunning and violent demonstrations of the Iranian mobs, calculated to appear in prime time on U.S. television, but we hear nothing of their philosophy — only their demands on the shah and their threats against the hostages.

For months now, public attention in the United States has been riveted abroad on the personalities of the ayatollah, on Menachem Begin in Israel, on Anwar Sadat in Egypt, and on Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, as if they were immortal.

At home, we have been similarly concentrating on personalities: hearing about Jimmy Carter vs. Ted Kennedy; Ronald Reagan vs. John Connally and George Bush and Howard Baker, without really having the slightest idea of what any of them would do if they won the presidency and had to deal with the daunting problems of the first half of the '80s.

Washington is talking about who is going up and down in the popularity polls; who has the best organization for the forthcoming test of strength in Iowa; who will be the best debater in the confrontation in the Missouri next month; and what role Mr. Carter's wife and Mr. Kennedy's wife will play in that first television confrontation against Gov. Brown of California, who has had the bad judgment to have no wife at all.

These personal questions are constantly diverting Washington from the increasingly troublesome economic, military and social problems on the agenda for the 1980s.

To take even a silly example, the talk of Washington these last few days has been a series of articles in The Washington Post by Sally Quinn, a modestly beautiful and highly talented and sometimes even recklessly provocative reporter.

She has analyzed the relationship between Zbigniew Brzezinski, the chairman of the National Security Council, and Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state. This is almost the oldest story in town, but she has also tried to psychoanalyze Mr. Brzezinski's ambitions, his motives, and even his sexual urgings, which is rather original, because Mr. Brzezinski may be the most faithful, old-fashioned, square, family man in town.

But it is literally true that the key figures in the White House have been so preoccupied with this personal journalistic story that they spent most of one whole working day trying to insist that The Post run a correction on one part of the Quinn story.

Should they sue for libel? If so, who should represent Mr. Brzezinski?

ski? What would Jimmy Carter, running for re-election on a platform of moral rectitude against Teddy Kennedy, think of all these charges?

### So Bizarre

The whole thing is so bizarre journalistically at this particular moment in the crisis of the White House, and it is so odd that the White House should be so worried about the incident, that one wonders what is going on.

Apparently the trouble is that people are supposed to be more interested in Mr. Brzezinski's odd sense of humor or lack thereof than they are about his views on foreign policy.

Of course Mr. Brzezinski differs with Mr. Vance about how to deal with the Russians — and probably a good thing, too. He is a thoughtful historian, an immigrant Polish with limited faith in the benevolence of the Soviet Union, and a determination to find some concept and plan for the defense of the republic in the last two decades of the century.

Cyrus Vance is no less interested in an orderly plan for the future, but he is a lawyer, cautiously determined to settle one problem at a time, even if it does not fit into Mr. Brzezinski's global plan. Yet the relationships between the chairman of the National Security Council, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense are probably better now than at any other time that this reporter can remember since the end of the last war.

On policy, they may be wrong, but their personal struggle and certainly their personal lives are really not a major concern of public policy.

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## Major Vietnamese Drive Expected in Cambodia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — Vietnamese military forces have this weekend as the target date for launching a major offensive against insurgent forces near the border in western Cambodia, according to intelligence reports reaching Washington.

Such an operation could spill over into Thailand, a U.S. ally, embroiling the United States in another international confrontation while crisis with Iran continues.

State Department officials said yesterday that there is no evidence that Vietnamese forces intend to attack Thailand in their expected drive, nor is there evidence that the Spaniards plan deliberate incursions into that country. However, the officials did not rule out Vietnamese operations across the border in pursuit of the insurgents, or a stampede of Cambodians in border areas into Thailand to escape the fighting.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that "raids" or "an invasion" by Vietnamese forces into Thailand "would be of the gravest consequences for peace and stability in Asia."

In light of information given him yesterday, Mr. Wolff led on U.S. policy-makers to expect maximum influence through the United States and other world powers to head off a Vietnamese attack.

Thailand is allied to the United States by the 1954 Manila Treaty signed by the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). A U.S. military commitment to support Thailand against Communist aggression was made more specific in 1962 joint statement.

President Carter, in a Dec. 12 speech, declared that the United States will meet its responsibilities to Thailand and other Asian nations. Administration officials said then that the United States will provide military aid if the Vietnamese offensive spills over to Thailand.

The expected Vietnamese sweep

in the Thai border area would be the next step in Vietnam's takeover of Cambodia, which began with an invasion last Christmas. Almost 200,000 Vietnamese troops have poured into Cambodia, but they continue to be harassed by Cambodian guerrillas led by Pol Pot.

The Soviet Union is supplying military and economic support to Vietnam, while China is aiding Pol Pot's forces. This proxy war of the rival Communist powers threatened to take on worldwide dimensions in February when Chinese forces briefly invaded the northern part of Vietnam to "teach a lesson" to their neighbor.

At that time, the Soviet Union took no military action against China. The United States called on China and Vietnam to stop fighting, but said it would not become involved in a battle between Asian Communist states.

With the shift of military action to the western part of Cambodia, the danger has grown that the battle may involve Thailand. The presence of 600,000 Cambodians in makeshift refugee camps straddling the Thai border complicates the problem of the Thais.

U.S. intelligence reports suggest that 30,000 to 40,000 Vietnamese troops have been preparing for "dry season" sweeps against 20,000 to 30,000 Pol Pot fighters in western Cambodia. Both sides are well armed.

Among the immediate U.S. concerns in case of a military flare-up are the political stability and territorial integrity of Thailand, the possibility of a renewed Chinese attack on Vietnam to relieve the pressure on Pol Pot, and the threat of Soviet counteraction.

The credibility of U.S. assurances to non-communist Southeast Asia, Japan and South Korea also would be at stake if Thailand is threatened. But U.S. fleet movements to "show the flag" currently are inhibited by the assignment of many ships to the Gulf area in the continuing conflict with Iran over the American hostages there.



**CLEANUP DRIVE** — Dusty the Kangaroo, the mascot of a Clean Up Britain in the Eighties campaign backed by the Keep Britain Tidy Group, gets off to an early start outside London television studio. Dusty will appear in ads, games and on toys as a reminder of cleanup drive.

### Over Printing of His Tax Return

## Giscard Denies Role in Charging Newsmen

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Amid a rising tide of press and leftist protest, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing insisted today that he had nothing to do with the criminal charges leveled against a French weekly that published his tax returns.

The president's statement, in a letter to the Justice Ministry, was made public after several newspapers protested sharply about charges being brought against Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical and investigative journal.

The Socialist-run National Teachers Union charged that the judge acted "on the instructions of the government," and the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, France's largest trade union, said it was "a very grave blow to the freedom of the press."

The National Union of Journalists' Syndicates called the charges "scandalous," while the reporters' union of the news agency Agence France-Presse also lodged a protest.

**Executives Accused**  
Roger Fressoz, director of Le Canard Enchaîné, and Claude Angeli, the editor, were charged yesterday with having received stolen government documents, charges which could get them five years in prison.

Writing to Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the publication of his tax return "leaves me indifferent."

He said he stuck to his promise, made upon taking office in 1974, never to take legal action against his press critics. He was writing, he said, to make sure that the case against the weekly was not turned into a fight between the president and the paper.

"I intend to keep myself entirely

out of this judicial action," he wrote.

The documents in question, which Le Canard Enchaîné published earlier this year, were the tax returns of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing

and of Marcel Dassault, an aircraft magnate.

"The most scandalous act concerning the press since the German occupation," protested the newsletter of the Gaullist party, La Lettre de la Nation.

The Socialist daily Le Matin accused the government of "intervening through the judiciary to muzzle the bothersome Canard."

**Diamonds Affair**

Le Monde claimed that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was taking revenge against Le Canard Enchaîné for having accused him of accepting a gift of diamonds from Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former Central African emperor.

In June, Le Canard Enchaîné published what it said was a copy of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's tax return. It said he paid all he owed, but chastised the president for allegedly trading on the stock exchange.

Later, it printed Mr. Dassault's return, which also showed no trace of fraud.

At the time, no action was taken. But on Oct. 9, when Le Canard Enchaîné published its claim about the Bokassa diamonds, a former government tax employee was arrested and accused of having misappropriated the tax forms.

Mr. Fressoz said he told the judge in the private hearing that the former official, identified as Dominique Marie, was not Le Canard Enchaîné's source. The judiciary, for its part, insisted that the charges against Mr. Fressoz and Mr. Angeli were not unusual in this kind of inquiry.

The Chinese church split from the Vatican in 1949. It is now known as the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association and has no primacy.

After Monsignor Fu was elected bishop in July by a vote of clergy and laymen in Peking, the Vatican said that Pope John Paul II would not recognize the action. Spokesmen for the Chinese church have said that a reconciliation will be held up as long as the Vatican continues to recognize the government of Taiwan.

**Peking Bishop Consecrated in Catholic Rite**

PEKING, Dec. 21 (UPI) — A new bishop took over the Peking diocese of China's Catholic church today and said that he would promote friendship with foreign Christians "on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other's independence."

Monsignor Michael Fu Tieshan, 48, was consecrated in a 2½-hour rite at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Peking's only Catholic church. The Chinese news agency said that about 700 persons attended the rite, which followed Roman Catholic ritual.

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**Soviet Aide Says U.S. Deal Off in Ginsburg Case**

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (LAT) — A Soviet official has told Arina Ginsburg that an eight-month agreement with the United States that was to have been her ticket out of this country has lapsed for her, her ailing mother-in-law and her two young sons.

Mrs. Ginsburg said Wednesday that an official at the Supreme Soviet, the parliament, told her earlier this week that the only way she can leave now is by filing through normal channels to emigrate.

She is the wife of Alexander Ginsburg, who was released from prison and flown to the United States along with four other dissidents on April 27 in exchange for two convicted Soviet spies. The exchange agreement was to include the dissidents' immediate families.

The families of the other political prisoners — Georgi Vins, Eduard Kuznetsov, Mark Dymshits and Valentin Moroz — left the country within weeks of the prisoner exchange. The Ginsburg case, however, has been held up by a dispute over whether the couple's unofficially adopted son, Sergei Shibaev, is also included under the agreement.

The U.S. Embassy here considers the accord still in force and contends that it cannot be handled as an ordinary emigration case. Sources say that the embassy sees the unidentified Supreme Soviet official's remarks more as additional harassment than as a reflection of any official decision.

### Report Says Taxpayers Footing Bill

## U.S. Workers' Illnesses Costly

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — Inadequacies in employer-funded workers' compensation programs are causing workers disabled by job-related diseases to turn for help instead to Social Security and welfare, according to a report drafted by the Labor Department.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, concludes that because the Social Security Disability Insurance and welfare systems — rather than employers — are absorbing much of the costs created by occupational illness, U.S. taxpayers, in effect, "are subsidizing those industries responsible for industrial health hazards."

The report also concludes that because workers' compensation payments are not reflecting the actual lost income and medical costs of employees suffering from job-related diseases, employers' costs for those programs remain relatively low and thus do not provide an adequate incentive to reduce health hazards in the work place.

Nearly two million workers a year are seriously or partially disabled by occupation-related diseases, such as lung ailments caused by asbestos, according to the report. Gross earnings lost by these workers came to more than \$11 billion last year, it added.

Only 3 percent of workers who are severely disabled by occupational illness ever receive workers' compensation benefits, the report said. In part that is because of the difficulty workers have in proving that illnesses result from working conditions.

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**Seoul President Is Unspecific on Election Timing**

SEOUL, Dec. 21 (WP) — Choi Kyu Hah, inaugurated as South Korea's caretaker president today, outlined a general timetable for political change after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee but gave no specific dates of when this would be accomplished.

In an inaugural speech, Mr. Choi also said that the armed forces, at this time, "are carrying out their proper role." Mr. Choi's interim term as acting president was weakened seriously 10 days ago when a group of generals arrested the country's martial-law commander, seized control of the most powerful military posts and demanded and got three of their choices named to the new Cabinet.

Mr. Choi said a new constitution could be ready in about a year "unless any unexpected contingencies arise."

**China Sets Stalin Books**

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AP) — A two-volume Chinese edition of selected works of Stalin has been prepared to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Soviet leader's birth, the Chinese news agency reported today.

**Lawyer Judged In W. Germany**

STUTTGART, Dec. 21 (Reuters) — Leftist lawyer Siegfried Haag has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for his involvement in a 1975 guerrilla attack on West Germany's embassy in Stockholm in which four persons died.

The court found Haag guilty Wednesday of aiding and abetting murder, hostage-taking, attempting to coerce the Bonn government and supporting a criminal organization.

Haag, a former lawyer of urban guerrilla leader Andreas Baader, is already serving a 14-year sentence for being a leader of a criminal group. His new sentence will run consecutively. He was accused of having masterminded the embassy raid, aimed at forcing the release of members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang held in West Germany.

**France Criticized for Plan to Move Refugee Children**

BANGKOK, Dec. 21 — More than 100 international relief workers staged an emotional 7½-hour confrontation today with French officials who plan to take 42 Cambodian children from a refugee camp in Thailand to France.

Children are not suitable Christmas presents for the French people, the relief workers shouted as French Embassy officials arrived with a bus to take the "unaccompanied minors" from the Sa Kao camp, 100 miles east of Bangkok.

The children are to be flown to France on Sunday or Monday after they are examined in hospitals in Bangkok.

A French Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said today that 132 Cambodian orphans from the Sa Kao and Mai Road refugee camps could be flown for settlement in France. He said that the children had been moved to a refugee center in Bangkok.

The Sa Kao relief workers, most of them doctors and nurses with the International Red Cross and the Red of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said that they objected to the French action because sufficient efforts had been made to find out if the children were actually orphans or had simply become separated from their families.

The aid workers first surrounded the French officials, arguing and shouting. They then demonstrated the camp gate but dispersed when Thai military police were called to the scene.

## Premier Asks Quebecois To Back Separatist Talks

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO, Dec. 21 (LAT) — Premier René Levesque of Quebec announced yesterday the exact wording of the separatist referendum he plans to submit to the voters of his province next spring.

The text was clearly designed to assure Quebecois that they can approve the referendum without committing themselves and their province irrevocably to independence from Canada.

As read by Mr. Levesque to the legislature in Quebec, the referendum will have a short question and a longer preamble. The text, if approved, would give the Quebec government the right to negotiate what it calls "sovereignty-association" with the government of Canada.

But, significantly, the text promises that any political change coming from such negotiations would have to be approved by the voters in another referendum.

Claude Ryan of the Liberal Party, opposition leader in the Quebec National Assembly, called the wording unacceptable. Mr. Ryan, who said that the text should reflect what he called the real separatist objectives of the government, said that an honest referendum would ask simply, "Are you or not in favor of independence?"

The text evidently represents the most that Mr. Levesque and his Parti Quebecois believe they can ask of the people of Quebec in view of the present political situation. The Parti Quebecois recently suf-

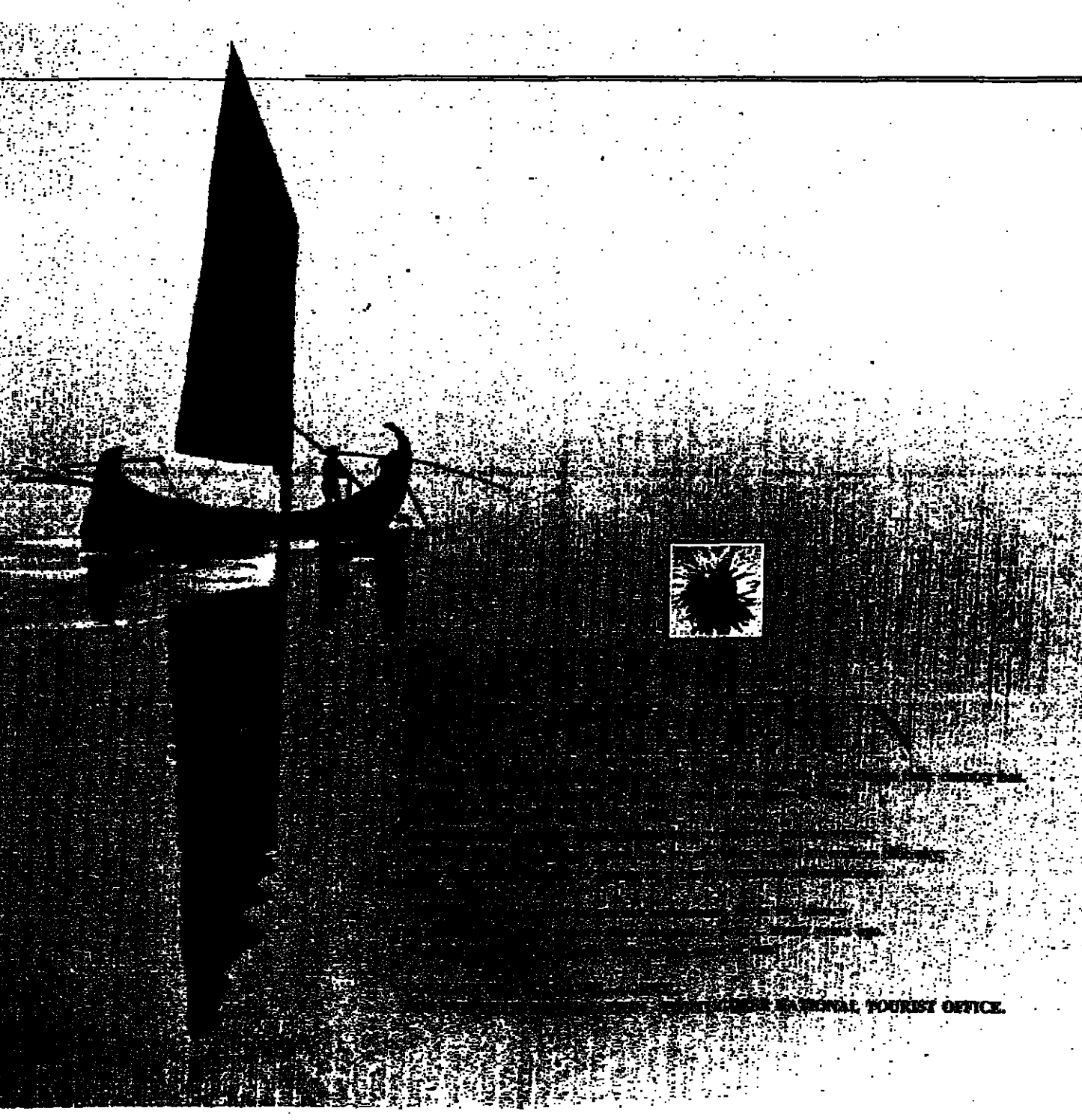
fered four defeats by the Liberal Party in parliamentary elections. In addition, the party probably will have a difficult time whipping up separatist sentiment during the present federal election campaign. Former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a powerful opponent of separatism, will be leading the Liberal Party during the campaign for national elections on Feb. 18.

The preamble to the referendum states that the government of Quebec intends "to negotiate a new agreement with the rest of Canada, based on the equality of peoples. This agreement would enable Quebec to acquire the exclusive power to make its laws, impose its taxes, and establish relations abroad, in other words, sovereignty, and, at the same time, to maintain with Canada an economic association, including a common currency."

"Any change in political status resulting from these negotiations," the preamble goes on, "will be submitted to the people through a referendum."

After this preamble, the question is set down: "Do you agree to give the government of Quebec a mandate to negotiate the proposed agreement between Quebec and Canada?"

Mr. Levesque did not set a date for the referendum, but he had promised earlier that it would be held next spring.



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## Unending Sahara War: Hassan Feels Squeeze

Robert Kaylor is the first reporter in recent months to view the Western Sahara war from both sides, having visited Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas and U.S.-supplied Moroccan troops. His report:

By Robert Kaylor

**M**AHBES, Western Sahara (UPI)—The unburied remains of Moroccan soldiers who died here and the jackals that pick over their bones are all that is left at this "liberated" but destroyed outpost, grim testimony of a war that cannot be won.

Polisario guerrillas who attacked from sanctuaries in neighboring Algeria roam this sector of the Sahara with impunity, proudly pointing to Mahbes as a victory over King Hassan II. But because of the threat of Moroccan air strikes they are unable to establish any permanent presence as a step toward their goal of an independent state.

Four hundred miles away at the other end of the Western Sahara, Moroccan troops aboard U.S. armored vehicles search the desert for Polisario soldiers and supply caches. It is an escalation of a war that until now has been largely defensive, aimed at protecting a handful of fortified towns.

But in several weeks of looking, the troops have found nothing — leading to frustration akin to that heard a decade ago from the U.S. military in Vietnam. "We cannot fight an enemy we cannot find," said a Moroccan officer with an armored column. "If only they would show themselves, we could defeat them."

The war started following King Hassan's 1975 "Green March" of 350,000 civilians, armed only with copies of the Koran, into what was then the Spanish Sahara, and which had once been ruled by Morocco. Spain was forced to withdraw its colonial administration from the area, sparsely populated by about 75,000 Bedouin tribesmen.

Algeria, nursing memories of a 1963 border war and suspicious of Moroccan "expansionism," gave arms and support to the Polisario. Libya also supports the insurgents.

The king, 50, has widespread national support for a "unified" Morocco that includes the Sahara. But with assassination attempts in 1971 and 1972 — his private jetliner was nearly shot down in the second incident — his hold on the throne has not been unshakable.

### No End in Sight

The war costs between \$1 million and \$2 million a day, with no end in sight. The king finds himself in a tightening dilemma.

On the one hand is growing international support for the Polisario, recognized by 35 countries, that led to a lopsided UN vote in the guerrillas' favor. On the other are demands from opposition politicians and the king's own military, many of whom favor expanding the war into Algerian territory.

The United States, anxious to see King Hassan survive as a moderate Arab ruler who has helped on Middle East issues, has been drawn in. Concerned that a hard-line regime might follow if the king were toppled, and conscious of Morocco's strategic position at entrance to the Mediterranean, it has agreed to continue limited arms sales to bolster the monarch's domestic position.

Military experts believe that there are about

10,000 Polisario guerrillas, perhaps half of them in front-line fighting units. Morocco has about 70,000 troops — more than half its army — committed to the war. They are both in the Sahara and in southern Morocco, where the Polisario have made frequent attacks.

They are both in the Sahara and in southern Morocco, where the Polisario have made frequent attacks.

What happened earlier this fall at Mahbes — where in Spanish days several thousand Saharans clustered in tents with their camels and goats around half a dozen adobe buildings and a small military camp — must be pieced together from both sides' heavily propagandized accounts. Two months after the battle, Moroccan spokesmen still do not concede the post has been lost.

Using their standard tactics, the Polisario apparently swept out of the desert at first light in the three-pronged attack used by Bedouins to raid enemy tribes. Such raids used to be made on camels; the Polisario use Land Rovers.

After a day of fighting in which the Polisario killed between 50 and 150 Moroccans, ammunition on both sides ran low. Moroccan commanders decided to abandon the devastated post and ordered the remaining defenders to retreat 50 miles across the desert to a base inside southern Morocco.

No civilian population remained here when the Polisario attacked, and there is none today. In 100 miles of driving to and from Mahbes, the only other persons encountered were six Polisario soldiers in a U.S. Army truck captured from Morocco.

Polisario members also admit that the "liberated zone" throughout the Sahara is an uninhabited no-man's land because of the fear of Moroccan attacks against any settlement. Operations are carried out from remote border areas of Algeria and Mauritania.

The parched and flyspecked seacoast town of Dakhla was taken over by Morocco last August after Mauritanian authorities made peace with the Polisario and withdrew. South and north of the town, patrols of about 50 armored vehicles, trucks and Land Rovers move eastward into the Arguer Mountains to seal off passes and then push on up to 150 miles into the interior.

A Moroccan officer says the 7,000-man operation, led by Col. Ahmed Dlimi, King Hassan's top security and intelligence adviser, aims "to create a climate of insecurity throughout the Sahara so [the Polisario] cannot move either by day or night."

Officers freely admit the lack of contact with the enemy. But they indicate the real purpose of the much-publicized drive is to reverse a situation in which Moroccan troops have remained bottled up in garrisons waiting to be attacked and to show that the army can move freely when and where it chooses.

The armored columns were formed by stripping Moroccan units along the Algerian border of men and equipment. If the Polisario are to be kept on the defensive, these Moroccan units will have to be replaced when they go back home. Plans are under way for a second task force that will further strain reserves.

The operation has boosted the flagging morale of isolated garrisons, but Moroccan officers make clear that they favor attacking Polisario bases in Algeria rather than negotiation.



A Polisario guerrilla surveys a burned-out vehicle abandoned by Moroccan troops at Mahbes in Western Sahara. No civilian population remains after battle this

"The king will not do anything that we and the people do not want," says an officer, voicing a widespread belief of his comrades.

And in an indication of strains on the monarchy that could come from negotiations, he adds that loyalty and support for the government are unquestioned "as long as a political solution does not endanger the national unity" — meaning a Moroccan Sahara.

The note is also struck by an opposition political leader, who backs King Hassan's annexation of the Sahara but chides him for not striking against Polisario bases at the risk of full scale war with Algeria. "Such a war would be miserable, murderous, for the two peoples," acknowledges Socialist Party President Abderrahim Bouabid. "But it is certain that if there is war, Moroccans will understand."

The United States halted sales of arms in 1977 because of the war. King Hassan got President Carter to reverse the ban two months ago after a campaign that included hiring a Washington lobbyist for \$800,000 and sending a Moroccan millionaire with links to U.S. companies to appeal to National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

### 'Psychological Strength'

U.S. sources say agreement to continue arms shipments — the first is expected to include up to a dozen OV-10 surveillance planes and a similar number of OH-6 helicopters armed with anti-tank missiles — is aimed at putting the king "in some sort of psychological position of strength to start negotiating."

In recent public statements, the king has backtracked on earlier threats to carry the war into Algeria — apparently in response to U.S. appeals to take a more conciliatory tone.

But analysts admit that no one really knows what the king wants to do. They say that the feeling in the Sahara is that Morocco is so strong it would be tough for him to give up anything.

Diplomatic observers also say that the king's refusal to attend international meetings on the

Sahara (he skipped a summit of African presidents in early December) has cost him ground.

"It is going to be increasingly difficult for people to believe he really wants a political settlement," said one diplomat. "All the diplomatic cards appear to be in Algeria's hand at this point."

Algeria's new government under President Bendjedid Chadi is not as hard-line as the regime of Houari Boumedienne that gave the Polisario their start in the war. But political analysts believe it would be difficult for Algeria to accept anything less than some sort of independent Polisario state.

"I can see a scenario where Hassan would have to stage a face-saving attack into Algeria and have a limited war where he would get blooded," said one experienced observer in Morocco. "That is one way he could get to a conference table prepared to make concessions."

Before dawn near the Algerian desert town of Tindouf, 30 miles from the unmarked Saharan border, turbaned Polisario soldiers lean their Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifles against their Land Rovers and kneel for morning Moslem prayers before departing.

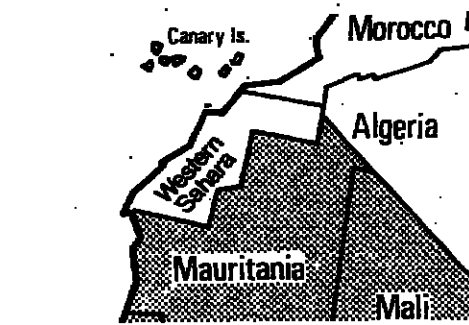
They drive across a barren landscape without roads or signposts, their only landmarks an occasional hillock or stunted bush. Without compass or maps, they arrive at their destination unerringly.

### Like New York

"It's not difficult," says an educated young Polisario. "No different than the way you'd find your way around in New York." He speaks in French rather than the Saharan Arabic dialect or Spanish learned from the colonialists, indicating the war's tangle of politics.

His language marks him as one of a number of young Polisario members who grew up as Moroccan citizens, going to school there before leaving to join the independence movement.

Because nomadic Saharans drift across borders, there are disputes about which are real Saharans. Many have lived years inside Algeria.



Some top-ranking Polisario officials formerly held posts in the Mauritanian government.

The Polisario claims a "population" of upward of 750,000. Morocco insists on the Spanish figure of 75,000 and says about 50,000 remain willingly in the Sahara at government-held towns. A knowledgeable Algerian official suggests that the Saharans are "a nation of about 100,000 men."

The Polisario make sure visitors receive no clues as to totals of refugees in their Algerian camps. But it is obvious they are well organized and are preparing for a long war.

Starting at the age of 6, children are separated from their parents and sent to a central elementary school for 1,500 students near Tindouf. Basic education is heavily laced with political doctrine, and children decorate their notebooks with drawings of Polisario flags and weapons. At 13, boys and girls are moved to a newly opened paramilitary school with heavy emphasis on military training.

## Romania's Independence Could Skid on Soviet Oil

By Adrian Popovici

**B**UCHAREST (IHT)—Romania and the Soviet Union have just signed two undisclosed agreements that may signal the beginning of the end for President Nicolae Ceausescu's vaunted independence from Moscow, diplomatic sources here say.

The first agreement is for delivery to Romania of 1.5 million tons of Soviet crude oil a year. Although this is only one-tenth of Romania's own annual oil production, the pact marks the first time that Bucharest openly has asked for petroleum from the Soviet Union. Up to now, it has been the only Eastern European country to proclaim its independence from Russia in the energy field.

The second accord provides for an annual delivery of 800 million cubic meters of natural gas to Romania, which itself produces 27 billion cubic meters of gas per year. Bucharest has embarked on a vast program of industrialization and can no longer satisfy its needs.

In the next five years, for example, Romania has projected an increase of 8 to 9 percent in industrial production, 7 percent in its gross national product and 4.5 percent in real individual income.

### World Crisis

These goals, which may appear extraordinary for the Western world, had to be kept down, according to Mr. Ceausescu, because of the negative effects of the international crisis on the Romanian economy.

Last year, industrial production in Romania rose by 9 percent instead of the projected 10.6 percent, productivity went up by 7 percent, and not by 9 percent, as expected, foreign trade increased by 10.1 percent against a forecast of 19.1 percent and agricultural output showed a shortfall of 4.3 million tons of grain from the goal set by Mr. Ceausescu.

Until the beginning of the year, Romania imported a third of its petroleum needs from Iran. However, since the overthrow of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, a close friend of Mr. Ceausescu, and despite Bucharest's efforts to convince the new regime in Tehran of its sympathy for the Islamic revolution, Iran cut off oil to Romania.

Romania must, nevertheless, import as much crude oil as it produces, or about 15 to 16 million tons a year, to meet its internal requirements and to fulfill its international obligations. This year, Romania has contracted to export 11 million tons of refined petroleum products.

Shut off from its Iranian source, Romania immediately turned toward the Soviet Union. But it used an indirect road on which it embarked during the summer.

### Tourist Currency

At the height of the tourist season, Bucharest decreed that all foreign tourists driving through the country would have to pay for their fuel in hard currency. This included tourists from Eastern European "sister socialist" states, whose citizens are not allowed to possess hard currency. Thousands of Eastern Europeans were stuck in Romania, where Red Cross tent camps had to be set up to shelter them.

Bucharest's demand for hard cash is a further indication of one of the major problems confronting the Comecon, the Eastern European common market, that is, the nonconvertibility of the bloc's currencies.

Romania, which itself is poor in convertible currencies, agreed after hurried negotiations with its sister states to allow its partners to make up for the gas used by its citizens through

At Dakhla in Moroccan-held Sahara, the Bedouin faces of its 5,500 people are indistinguishable from those at Tindouf. The turban and flowing Deraia robes are the same. The lithe views of the residents are anyone's guess but Moroccan authorities have found no reason for a nighttime curfew in Dakhla or other towns where civilians still live.

Moroccan officials claim that this is evidence that the Polisario is not a real Saharan organization and would disappear without Algerian involvement. They also contend that an independent Sahara, lacking population and with no sources aside from phosphate deposits in the north, would be a client state of Algeria.

Moroccan troops on Dakhla's streets and the Soviet-design rifles as the Polisario bought from Romania with the 40 percent of the country's annual budget that goes for military expenses.

Morale has improved since Morocco's tattered successes against major Polisario attacks on population centers, although the Polisario recently scored a propaganda victory by showing their first plane in a year, a French Mirage jet.

"It's all right here," says a 23-year-old with the armored columns, on his second tour of the Sahara. "I joined the army to fight."

But an officer, also on his second tour, the more resigned attitude of the profane. He admits two-year tours far from home, casualty rates that run perhaps 100 to 150 each month, can be unattractive despite the pay. "The Sahara never changes," he says, "but our orders, and we keep coming back."

either deliveries of fuel, of products of an alien value or payment in dollars. It is that this trade be carried out on a state-to-state basis.

In that way, Bucharest has been able to Soviet oil for several months through the assistance of the other socialist states.

And Soviet oil is a bargain compared to what can be obtained on international markets. year, Moscow calculates the price of its sale on the basis of its average price of the preceding years. Taking into account the increase in the price of oil on the international market this year, Soviet oil currently costs one-half of what is now being asked in the West or the North Sea.

### One Subject

Romania's decision to seek petroleum from Russia probably was made in June 1979, 334 Comecon meeting in Moscow, when one subject was on the agenda: energy, according to the diplomatic sources, and Bucharest are presently negotiating contracts of a similar nature.

The Soviet Union, which long has been Romania's leading trade partner, thus forced its economic hold on the Balkan and, at the same time, assured a strident of Mr. Ceausescu's outlook on the world.

The Romanian leader, up to now, proud of his independent foreign policy, able to go it alone in the world and to obtain approval from the West, as indicated by former President Richard Nixon's visit to Bucharest in 1969, while imposing a rigid ideological rigidity to keep the approach Moscow.

Romania is still the only Eastern European country to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel and is believed to have played a role in arranging Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem. And it remains only member of the Soviet bloc to refuse peace can follow the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

### Visit to China

Further, while Moscow and Peking were playing all their art at insulting each other, Ceausescu decided that it was the time to visit China and strengthen the "traditional bonds of friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples." On his return, he is some of the lessons learned from the Chinese Revolution and ordered an unprecedented purge of intellectuals and a campaign of "re-education" for the nation's youth. Premier Guofeng later showed his appreciation that by visiting Romania last year.

Mr. Ceausescu decidedly had ideas of his when he tried to move in on Moscow's Latin America and Africa and by recognizing the pro-Vietnamese regime in Cambodia. He has also had an attitude of sympathy toward the nonaligned nations because of friendship with Yugoslav President Tito, made his stock drop sharply in Moscow.

The Romanian leader, up to now, missed an opportunity to assuage power-brokers and to stand up as the spokesman of a self-determination for every country, or not.

The Romanian mouse may well stop now because of that Russian tiger in its tank.

Adrian Popovici is a French journalist and staff of the economic daily *Les Echos*.

## The Tehran Hostages: Emotions in Captivity

By Thomas O'Toole

**W**ASHINGTON (WP)—Several years ago, a career foreign service officer was kept hostage for four months by South American terrorists and then released unharmed. At least, he came out of captivity physically unharmed and returned to the United States for a few months of well-earned rest.

But his friends quickly noticed he was not the same. He was angry, much of the time irritable when he was not angry and tense and anxious when he was not irritable. He told his friends he was suffering irregular heartbeats and that he thought he might be getting his first ulcer.

He said he could not sleep and was undergoing bouts of melancholy that he found harder and harder to overcome. He fell into a depression he could not shake. He said he was depressed because he felt his months in captivity had ruined his career at the State Department. He told his friends he thought they were shunning him, as if by having been a hostage he had picked up an insidious disease.

Oddly enough, he was not imagining things. He was right. His friends were shunning him, the way friends shun a victim of rape.

"It's like where friends and family don't want to associate with him because if they stay with the hostage they'll become a hostage," said Dr. Steven Pieczek, a psychiatrist formerly at the State Department and an authority on hostage psychology. "It's magical thinking but it happens. . . . It's like if lightning strikes once, it will strike again."

### Deep Scars Possible

The story is told to make a point: If the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran is secured, whenever and however that might be, their ordeal may not be over. Their time in captivity already may have left such deep scars that their lives will undergo lengthy changes, triggered by what they have gone through and even by what others perceive that they have gone through.

It is possible, however, that none of the 50 hostages in Iran will suffer post-captivity trauma. All hostages are different, their captors differ and hostage situations differ. But enough is already known about the rigors of their captivity to suggest that the Americans in Iran will not have an easy time when it is over.

There is an element in the Iranian incident that could make things worse for the hostages. A popular image of the incident is that it was spontaneous, ignited by Iranian students whose demands for vengeance against the deposed shah got out of hand. Not true, say psychiatrists who have studied the hostage business. They believe the taking of the hostages was a well-planned action. They believe the treatment the hostages are getting is part of a plan to depersonalize them so that they can be used for Iranian political goals.

"None of this is accidental. It's much too deliberate," said Dr. John Clark of Harvard



University, who has studied cult, hostage and prisoner-of-war psychology and who believes they are remarkably similar. "It looks to me as if the hostages are being pressured into a fixed state of mind to suit the purposes of their captors."

State Department psychiatrists who have debriefed the black and women hostages Iran released two weeks ago paint this picture of how the hostages are being treated:

The hostages, seated in armchairs, are kept apart in separate rooms on separate floors. At least one was in solitary confinement for 10 days; others were kept for days in small cubicles.

They must ask to use the bathrooms and their only conversation is with their Iranian captors, who often wear masks to conceal their identities and expressions. They are kept in the dark much of the time. Their sleep is controlled and kept short. Their hands are tied at all times — even when they sleep — except when they are allowed to smoke.

"They're being badly mistreated," said one State Department psychiatrist. "It's not torture, but it's kind of hard to sleep with your hands tied."

Clark points out that by isolating the hostages, by keeping them in the dark and making their sleep uncomfortable, the Iranians are following a practice perfected on prisoners of war by North Vietnam. He said that isolation and sleep control are so effective as manipulative tools that cults use the technique on their novice members to bring them quickly into line.

"We know now that these processes don't lead to the kind of overwhelming terror that might protect the mind," Clark said. "They

lead to a narrowing of attention that leads to a trance state, where everything seems to be ambiguous. Ambiguity is at the bottom of all this. It becomes impossible for the central nervous system to handle it."

Psychiatrists say that the Iranians have already manipulated some hostages, who have been quoted as saying that their treatment is good and that the deposed shah should face trial in Iran. These statements suggest to psychiatrists a form of brainwashing that might mean the hostages have already suffered psychological harm.

### 3 Phases of Control

Psychiatrists say there are three phases to most situations in which people are kept captive or hostage. The Americans held in Iran have already passed through the first phase, which is such a strong disbelief in what is happening to them combined with an overwhelming anxiety accompanied by fear of death.

"This fear of death doesn't come as the grim reaper. In fact, it often takes a very bizarre aspect," Pieczek points out. "It comes with little obsessional thoughts like, 'Oh, my God, I forgot to turn off the stove.' It's a way of dispatching our anxieties but it's also telling us: 'Hey, we're in trouble.'"

Phase Two is regression that can take anywhere from minutes to hours to days. The hostage quickly reverts to the position of a child, suddenly realizing that he is totally dependent on his captors for food, support, exercise, recreation, light, noise and even camaraderie. This establishes an unusual alliance between captive and captor.

The captive loses his personality and identity

ties with his captor, seeing in him a parent, sibling and even lover. This act of re-identification is called the Stockholm Syndrome, taking its name from an incident where a woman held hostage in a Stockholm bank vault had sex with her captor and eventually married him.

### Puzzling Reactions

The Stockholm Syndrome may account for the statements by U.S. hostages that things are not all that bad inside the embassy, that their captors are in fact pretty nice people and that things could have been worse.

In previous incidents, said a State Department psychiatrist, "We've had hostages who've been beaten up and tortured, and they've come out and shaken hands with their captors. It's very puzzling."

By placing masks over their faces, the captors depersonalize their captives. The Iranians have also rotated guards, heightening the depersonalization. Isolating the hostages from each other increases their fear, tension and sense of abandonment, making them more and more dependent on their captors while at the same time losing pieces of their own personality.

Keeping the hostages in the dark deepens their anxiety. By shouting in unison and on cue, the crowds outside the embassy serve the same purpose. Psychiatrists say that as a result the hostages in Iran can expect to suffer visual and auditory hallucinations. When they do, they have entered Phase Three of the hostage process.

### Toll Increases

The third phase is the worst because after hallucination comes psychosomatic pain and illness. Psychiatrists say that even after two weeks of being held hostage, people begin to suffer frequent headaches. Ulcers flare up, nausea and vomiting come on, blood pressure rises and the heart begins to palpitate. Prisoners of war have been known to drop dead during this phase in their captivity.

What concerns psychiatrists most is what might happen to the hostages in the weeks ahead, and in the weeks, months and years after their release. Hostages before these have survived months of captivity by toughening themselves mentally through their ordeal. Some have read poetry to themselves, others play word games with themselves or write long letters in their heads. It all depends on the hostage.

Dr. Robert Lifton of Yale University thinks that there is no way any of the hostages can come out of this unscathed. He believes that they will suffer pain over what they have gone through and guilt over what they could have done differently.

"They will be survivors of an ordeal," Lifton said, "and survivors have conflicts and suffer the psychological effects of what it was they survived. They will have indelible images of what they've been through."



## ound the Galleries

## Boxing Artists in Imagined Studios

## Brussels

ipe de Gobert, Artists' Rooms, Shop, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, to Jan. 13.

is might be the most entertaining and brightest exhibition in Brussels. Without pretension or pomp, ppe de Gobert presents a series of paintings, each room containing a different view of a studio. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft.

Gallery Charles Kriwin, 20 rue de la Vierge, Brussels, to Jan. 13. show for the Christmas holidays. The artist's work is a series of paintings, each room containing a different view of a studio. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft.

1946 to 1979, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, to Jan. 13. The artist's work is a series of paintings, each room containing a different view of a studio. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft. In George Segal's, a seated white figure watches a television set. In another, a man in a red coat stands in a doorway. The paintings are arranged in a glass-fronted box about 15 ft.

erican Pop Art, New Realism, University of Brussels, through December. Two widely separated campuses the university have launched art

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## CHRISTMAS SERVICES

Monday, December 24  
6:00 P.M. Family Christmas Carol Service  
10:30 P.M. Festival Holy Communion  
(The "Midnight Service")

Tuesday, December 25  
11:00 A.M. Festival Holy Communion

23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris

GEORGE'S AMERICAN CHURCH  
7 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10<sup>e</sup>  
Rev. Father, George V, 10:30 A.M.  
with Sunday School & Credo

WEDNESDAY: SUNG BUCHAREST 10:30 A.M.  
with Sunday School & Credo

THURSDAY: SUNG BUCHAREST 10:30 A.M.  
with Sunday School & Credo

CONFESSIONS: December 22, 11:30-12 noon  
December 24, 10:30-11:30, by appointment

Invitation about other services from the  
Episcopal, Rev. J. Livingston, 720.22.51.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS—  
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Admission: Free, Box 43 and 80.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH  
Rue des Bénédictins, Rue de Valenciennes, West  
St. Servais, Sunday Worship 10 a.m. 5:15 p.m.  
English Mass in French, Dr. David Hesse, 720.22.51.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH  
13 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10<sup>e</sup>  
English Mass in French, Dr. David Hesse, 720.22.51.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT

St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Society  
at Oberkassel, Am Heide, 33  
English Mass in German  
Sun 11:15 a.m. Sun 11:15 a.m.  
English Mass in German, Dr. David Hesse, 720.22.51.

English Mass in German, Dr. David Hesse, 720.22.51.

English Mass in German, Dr. David Hesse, 720.22.51.

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shows "American Pop Art" is a private collector's loan show, which includes the inevitable Andy Warhol serigraphs of Jacqueline Onassis and Marilyn Monroe, Lichtenstein's tear-dropping girl, Tom Weselmann's nude among a fairly predictable grouping of '60s-vintage Pop. (At Buildings B & C, second level, mostly in the Library).

Art About Art, Galerie Anne Van Horenbeek, 183 Chaussee de Charleroi, Brussels, to Jan. 12. Inspired by a show at the Whitney Museum in New York, this exhibition follows suit, though naturally on a much smaller scale. A Fontana-style painting has the slit widened to offer a glimpse of a nude showing through; Bomberg dissects a biblical painting, reproducing it and surrounding it with texts on subject and style plus color analyses; Edith de Vries boxes are presumably mini-Nevelsons with their swatches of red and drifwood. Ben's box of tricks is a cabinet opening out to offer imprints neatly stacked with unexpected objects, hung on tiny pegs; Bosen paints a Picasso harlequin in his own setting. Gleams of wit here and there but not really enough.

—RONA DOBSON

## Paris

Pierres de Revo, Galerie Janette Oster, 26 Place des Vosges, Paris 3, to Jan. 27.

Pierres de Revo, or "dream stones," originate in the provinces of Kuangsi and Yunnan, in China's southernmost reaches. They are small, circular plates of veined marble that are presented as small landscapes and identified as such by a calligraphic inscription. The date (in the current exhibition) from the 18th century to the 20th. They are seen to represent mountains, lakes, rivers, rainfall, mist, and they signify, beyond the obvious quality that makes them a curiosity, an attitude toward nature which is specifically Chinese and Taoistic. The concept of change is of course basic to Chinese thought, and it seems relevant that the etymology of Yin and Yang shows that these words originally designated the shady and the sunny side of a mountain, respectively. So these stones were not just pretty objects for the boudoir, but intended as a support for mystic reflection. The exhibition includes more than 100 stones.

Raymond Godin, Centre Culturel Canadien, 5 Rue de Constantin, Paris 7, to Jan. 20. Not far removed from a certain Chinese sense of the significance of vacant space, these large, understated acrylics are by Canadian painter Raymond Godin. The color is considerably diluted and applied in horizontal strokes, with variable density that gives the whole surface a flexible diversity. The white of the canvas remains dominant behind the even succession of inflected marks.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## Rome

Paul Klee, American Academy in Rome, Via A. Massina 5, Rome, to Jan. 6.

Klee grew up in America and Italy and studied in both countries. His new work is about catching the essence, the possibilities of space and light. Three large new white pieces, in ingenious contrasts of mass and void, jut out from the wall — forms enveloping each other, swirling and uncoiling, touched by subtle shade or deepened into perspectives, weight balancing thinness — and enfolding a delicate airiness. All three, silken, layered, both solid and light, maintain a purposeful unfinished quality, so that the spring of their energy may go on indefinitely. The big convoluted forms are made of canvas held by plaster of Paris, and in places are screened by fibreglass agitated by little flocks of brushmarks. Coming out from the wall at a 180-degree angle, Klee calls them "vertical art," meaning they are neither to be considered head-on like a flat painting, nor to be circumvented in the round like a sculpture. They are a most unusual and happy fusion of both. The small pieces, which Klee calls "Drawings," are another joining of two mediums, another duality, just as particular and impossible to classify as the others. Here, instead of drawing with a pen or another kind of stylus on paper, Klee makes incisions through it, so that the traveling line is a narrow interstice for the light to peek through, and the gouged-out slivers, little prongs and shreds come forward or recede, creating additional planes and shadows. To make this even more intricate the paper is allowed to play against the glass that partly surrounds and protects it. White sheets of paper, cut, folded, twisted — often suspended from a thread like a mobile — are framed by transparent shiny bits and staves and triangles of clear glass-building small entities of space, mysterious traps for light, whose true dimensions reach out much beyond their own volume. Klee in his new monumental pieces — his "sculpture paintings" — and in his smaller "drawing reliefs" with the sparsest and most fragile of materials, has invented a complex

method for himself which ought to have presented him with unending problems of structure. But he solves everything surprisingly, with intuition and the great precision of poetry.

Depero, Studio 2C, Piazza Migonelli 3, Rome, through December 31. Depero was one of the most humorous of the Futurists and among the least given to solemn pronouncements. His quirky little figures in angular outline, a little like the mannequins of the Bauhaus period, make the machine age look like a lively fairyland. The color and intricate shapes are like Art Deco. Depero made many posters sparked with amusing and animated detail and other excursions into applied arts, as did most of his contemporaries. The show is an interesting glimpse back to a most productive period of recent history.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

## London

A Canadian Start in Art, Canada House Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London SW1, to Jan. 2.

Founded by a Canadian lawyer in 1955 in memory of his mother, the Elizabeth Greenfield Foundation dispenses grants to artists around the world; the work of 15 grant-holders (9 Canadian, 5 British and 1 Italian) is on show. Notable is the sculpture of Jonathan Kenworthy and Robin Bell, the drawings and graphics of Tib Benneat, the praise evocation of Robert Sinclair and the watercolors of Tony Luciani.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

A Funny Thing Happened to Me on the Way to the Gallery, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern Street, London W1, to Jan. 4. A Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic Gallery Jan. 8-25.

Humor in art is exemplified by 30 of the gallery's artists would seem to be principally early, though several, notably Nick Cudworth, Mike Francis, Graham Ibbson and Robert Knight, poke gentle fun at themselves with a variety of self-portraits.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Star Struck Cats of Fame and Promise, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to Jan. 5.

The gallery's eighth annual exhibition, devoted this year to paintings, drawings, graphics and sculptures of cats, centers on a fine selection of the anthropomorphisms of Louis Wain. The lower gallery has a large number of images by contemporaries and near-contemporaries.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

British Art, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London SW3, to Jan. 6.

The gallery is showing a selection of the excellent British art for which it is rightly renowned, including early work of a figurative nature by Ben Nicholson, Northern townscapes and landscapes by L.S. Lowry and Alan Lowndes, paintings by the Cornish primitive Alfred Wallis, work by Graham Sutherland, Matthew Smith, Duncan Grant and David Bomberg, and sculpture by Henry Moore.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

The Diaghilev Ballet in England, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1, to Jan. 11.

It would be difficult to overstate the impact of the Diaghilev Ballet on English aesthetics. This splendid show of designs, paintings, drawings, photographs and documents chronicles that impact.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Alison Britton, Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, London SW1, to Jan. 12.

Although Britton is a potter making useful wares, her jugs, cups and bowls must be considered as painted sculptures, being hand-built and painted by the potter. At their best in the manner of the mature Matisse, the potter herself speaks of the artist as magician — "magic is what happens when you make something out of very little."

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Vienna — Turn of the Century Art and Design, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Jan. 12.

Moser, Hoffman, Wagner and Loos for furniture and textiles; Hampel, Klimt, Schiele and the young Kokoschka in painting; Lukacs and Teschner in sculpture — these were the visual pioneers in turn-of-the-century Vienna. This is a major gathering of more than 120 fine examples of their work.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE



Van Gogh's bedroom in a box, by Philippe de Gobert.

## The Art Market

## Works of High Quality Zoom Above Estimates

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Dec. 21 (IHT) —

When large collections including works of consistently high quality that no one remembers having seen for 30 years or so turn up on the market, the items simply double or triple their most optimistic estimates. By coincidence this old rule recently was proven right simultaneously in London and Paris.

In London, Christie's was selling what Anthony Browne, director of the Watercolor and Drawings Department, described as the finest collection of English watercolorists to appear on the market since World War II. Browne, who rates among the top connoisseurs of English watercolorists, says he is aware of only one or two private collections of comparable size and scope in Britain.

Before the sale he was hoping for half a million pounds for the 249 lots. The net total actually went over three quarters of a million — £794,000, to be precise.

Yet this is hardly surprising. The late Norman Newall's collection of drawings was very remarkable indeed. This is partly due to early training. His grandfather Robert Stirling Newall was a friend and patron of Alfred Hunt, the Victorian artist, as well as a collector, and so was his uncle. But above all, Norman Newall had a remarkably good eye. He picked out the very finest from every artist's work.

No Serious Doubts

If by any chance he acquired atypical works, such as a landscape by the 18th-century draftsman Thomas Rowlandson, done after a composition by Francis Nicholson — this is the single case on record — it was sufficiently good not to raise serious doubts. And so it was that the exquisite view of St. Paul's and Blackfriars from the Thames, unsigned like most of Rowlandson's watercolors, swiftly rose to a comfortable £7,700.

If he acquired a watercolor by a minor artist, such as John Martin's sunset over a rocky bay — a spectacular affair showing reddish and blackish clouds over a vast expanse of sea — he managed to get that extra fineness in workmanship that makes a minor master climb to unheard-of heights, £22,000 in this case.

And of course he got the best from the greatest artists — and so more record prices were achieved. If only for one picture, the collection should be remembered for Thomas Girtin's watercolor of Morpeth Bridge. Not only is it a masterpiece, the finest to be seen at auction in many years, Browne says, but it should probably be rated as one of nine or 10 of the greatest Girtins. It epitomizes the art of English watercolor, a harmonious, perfectly balanced composition with a dramatic touch conveyed by light effects — the stormy sky lit up by yellow streaks is reflected in the still water. No wonder it fetched the record price of £77,000, paid by the Time magazine Museum at New Castle, which houses one of Britain's better collections of watercolors.

The collection also achieved a record price for Francis Towne, another artist in the great English trio

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before Turner. Here, the price — £17,600 — is not only understandable, it is comparatively low in the present market. In this view of Lore Falls done in 1786, the artist gives a sense of perspective conveyed merely by contrasting light effects.

But it would be wrong to assess such a collection on the basis of its record prices. "Cetara, Gulf of Salerno," by John Robert Cozens, the last of the great English trio, bought for £38,500 by the Los Angeles dealer Dean Johnson, is not the most expensive Cozens. Nevertheless it is one of his greatest achievements. A sense of mystery is miraculously conveyed by the original composition — one long, low line of pear-gray houses emphasized by the silvery waterline of the lake, which deepens to a bluish black in the foreground. The town is dominated by a mass of gray slightly bluish speckles — fir trees covering the mountains at left — and white streaks of snow reflecting sunlight at right.

So dazzling was this ensemble that even the less admirable pieces by well-known watercolorists established records. One was Thomas Shotter Boys' view of the Hotel de Ville at Saint-Omer. This is one of Boys' favorite subjects, of which he executed at least 10 watercolors. Moreover it was painted during the later phase of his career when Boys, a poor man, felt the urge to turn out commercially successful works. At £31,900 it was surprisingly expensive. In addition to establishing a record for the artist, unlike most of the other record pieces, this one is technically brilliant without being one of the artist's finest works. It makes the contagious effect of a glamorous context particularly striking.

Paris Example

Much the same pattern was evident in Paris, also last Friday, but in a different context. The auctioneers Etienne Libert and Guy Loudmer, assisted by expert Andre Schoeller, were laying out the block the collection of the late Rene Rasmussen. A dealer of Danish extraction who ran a bookshop in Paris, he was a minor patron of modern artists and amassed some fabulous works of art from black Africa and the South Seas in the last 25 years or so.

He too had superlative specimens. A mask from the Betes, one of the Dan tribes in Liberia, was knocked down at a record 44,000 francs. A wooden statue of an ancestor, 33 centimeters high, by a Dogon artist brought 379,500 francs, a world record for a small Dogon statue.

A marvelous mask from the Dan tribes, perhaps the best of its kind seen at auction in the last quarter-century, duly established a record too — at 638,000 francs. This was paid by a Belgian buyer who further delighted the auctioneers as he pushed the last lot, a Chokwe carving, up to 2.42 million francs. This is again a record — very slightly more than the £220,000 that Christie's got on June 13, 1978, for a finer Chokwe piece.

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## Jazz

## Joe Newman: On the Buddhist Road

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Dec. 21 (IHT) — It's hard to chant your prayers with guys passing a jug in the front of the bus, a Clifford Brown cassette blaring two rows behind you and a conversation about the old days in Detroit across the aisle.

"Try it sometime," Joe Newman said with a chuckle. His gray-tinged hair and fine features make him look more like a skinny guru than one of the best jazz trumpet players in the world. The peace he radiates reinforces the image. He knows where it comes from: "Buddhism. Things don't bug me anymore. People seem to get a positive feeling from me."

## Influences

Growing up in New Orleans in the '20s and '30s, it was hard to avoid the influence of King Oliver and Louis Armstrong. Newman found the trumpet early. The black community was closely knit. Some Sundays he went to the Catholic, Baptist and Spiritual churches because he had friends in all three. If he did something bad, "a neighbor would kick my ass and then tell my father and I'd get another spanking."

He made his first money shining shoes between services on Sundays. He went out with Lionel Hampton's band in the '40s, was a featured fixture with Basie from 1952 to '61, and toured the Soviet Union with Benny Goodman after that.

He helped found the nonprofit organization Jazz Interactions in New York. He gave lectures on Louis Armstrong, conducted the premiere performance of "Suite for Pops," "Thad Jones" tribute to Armstrong, and toured the Soviet Union again with the New York Jazz Repertory Company's Armstrong program. He collaborated with the Rev. John Gensel on two religious works, "O Sing to the Lord a New Song," and "The Story of Pentecost." Then, in Japan with Benny Carter three years ago, he became a Buddhist.

It found him rather than the other way around. He drank quite a bit of champagne one night in Tokyo. A hostess was kneeling next to him and every time he took a sip she filled his glass. He likes

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(Continued on Page 10)











Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock					Cmge					12 Month Stock					Cmge					12 Month Stock					Cmge					
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sts.	
24% 18% SDOO	27.80	13.1	25.80	58	38	3%	2 1/2	StevEnt	254	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	5%	20	UnicCo	31	22	5	5											
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### Closing Prices, December 20, 1979

High Low Close Chgs				Closing Prices, December 20, 1979				High Low Close Chgs				High Low Close Chgs				
4975 Airtel Price	1197	1199	1199	+	4	4		1500 Crush Int	1212	1212	1212	5550 Kater Re	320	299	299	Chgs
49515 Agnico E	1194	1194	1194	+	1	1		6190 Cypress	1179	1179	1179	4400 Kater Re	320	299	299	Chgs
3500 Airtel Tru	1194	1194	1194	+	1	1		14620 Katois	1179	1179	1179	4400 Kater Re	320	299	299	Chgs
19540 Aho Gas	1194	1194	1194	+	1	1		14620 Katois	1179	1179	1179	4400 Kater Re	320	299	299	Chgs
4000 Argus - Pt	1194	1194	1194	+	1	1		14620 Katois	1179	1179	1179	4400 Kater Re	320	299	299	Chgs
3500 Airtel Tru	1194	1194	1194	+	1	1		14620 Katois	1179	1179	1179	4400 Kater Re	320	299	299	Chgs
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By reading across this table of the December 21, 1979 closing

	S	£	DM	FF	Lk.	Gldr.	HF cont.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Austrian	19215	4.23	110.26	47.355	0.2365	—	6.779	119.15	35.74

	S	E	DM	FF	Gldt.	NE	SwissF.	DM*
Australia	1,9215	4.23	110.26	47.225	1,2365	6.779	11.1	35.74
Canada	28.385	62.1525	16.284	6.957	5.48	14.732	17.6265	5.6265
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	2.303		3.809	8.915	1,780.240	3.21	6.48	5.525
Italy	811.05	1,795.33	466.39	1.00	0.123	422.48	28.67	50.25
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	4.055	8.779	33.33	1.00	0.025	312.65	1.38	232.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dollar values: Belgium financial francs: 2.31; Canadian \$: 1.143; Danish kroner: 5.387; Dutch guilder: 0.166; 1 franc: 3.71; Hong Kong \$: 9.506; 1 franc: 4.747; Israeli N.I. \$: 1.00; New York kroner: 3.009; 1 franc: 1.00; 1 franc: 1.00; Singapore S. \$: 1.123; Swedish krona: 4.100; Yen: 210.45

\* Purchasing 1,0435 Irish L.

(\*) Commercial francs; (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*\*) Units of 100; (U) Units of 1000; (N) Units of 10000

ECU = European Currency Unit, as quoted in *Bancor*.

December 21, 1979

North Coast	167	Milliput Hwy Ind.	181		
North Glass	168	Midwest Bank	182		
Northwest	169	Midwest Corp.	183		
Northwest Ind. Print	170	Midwest Elec	200		
Oil	171	Midwest Co.	209		
Oil Bank	172	Midwest Ind.	209		
Oil Products	173	Midwest Ind.	209		
Oilfield	174	Midwest Elec	221		
Oilfield Aerator	175	Nelson Steel	121		
Oilfield Aerator	176	Nelson Steel	121		
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Oilfield Aerator	255	Nelson Steel	121		

December 24, 1979

Montreal	Close	Previous
Montreal	329.22	314.11
Toronto	1,785.40	1,787.99

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index  
 Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

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## INDEX

## GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published

by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.  
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)

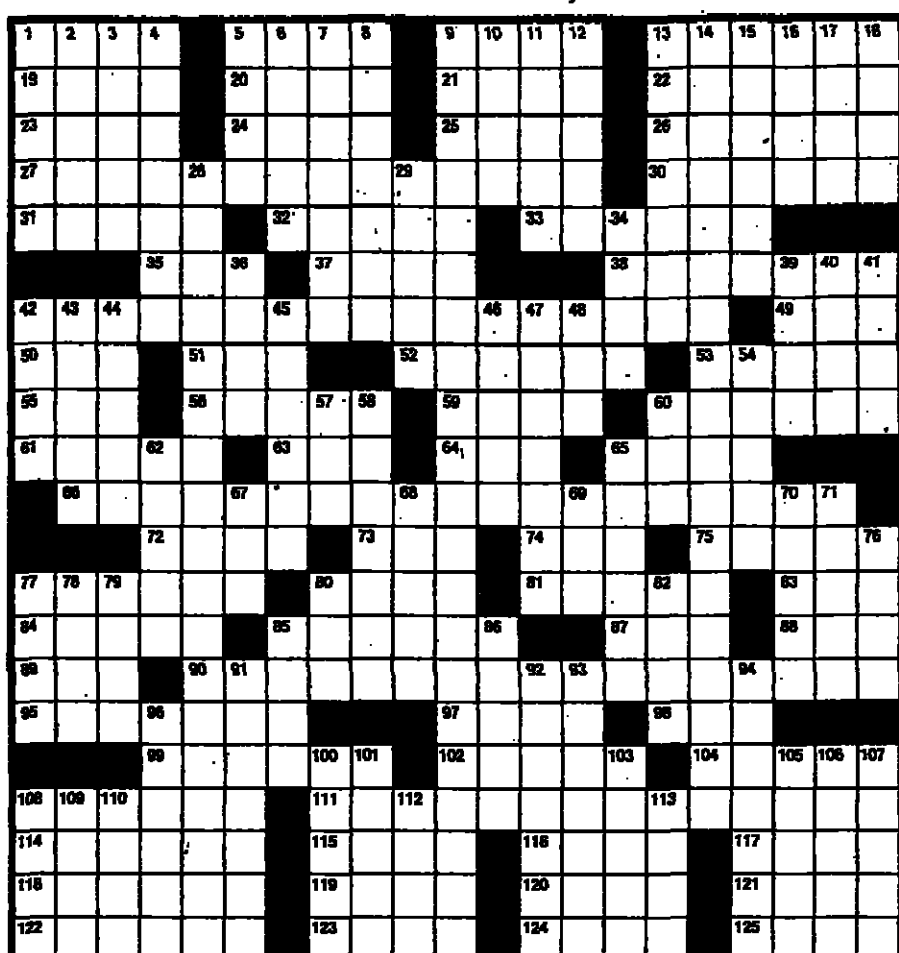
JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
INSTITUTIONAL SALESMAN-BROKER		Born & Hargett Commodities	London	Well introduced in London financial circles; Univ. deg. B.A.A. pref.; exp. earning \$750,000 a year.	Doyle L.S.P.-22428, Born & Hargett, 18 Broad St., London, W.C.2, Box 6, 1058 Brussels, tel.: 640 3280.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS U.A.E.	Excellent	Crescent Petroleum Co.	Sharjah, U.A.E.	Bachelor of Science deg. in Engineering; 18 yrs. exp. in all phases of oil & gas operations.	Walter Ratzsch, Rattus Resources Co., P.O. Box 38275, Dallas, Texas 75228.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
SALES MANAGER/GENERAL MANAGER		Company active in the electronics field.	Zurich	B.Sc. & engineering training; 38-40; field exp. electronics sector; Swiss or parent; Japan, + Ger., Fr., Eng.	Cyber 44-81338, Publications, P.O. Box, CH-5821 Zurich.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
LEGAL ADVISER Saudi Arabian	Attractive	Saudi Arabian Investment Agency.	Saudi Arabia	Law deg. from U.S.A., U.K. or Canada; min. 5 yrs. similar exp.; Eng., Arabic + Shari'a.	A. R. Duncan, ref. B-1197-1, NSI, Middle East, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6DR.	Financial Times 12-12-79
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	Up to \$14,000	The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Ltd.	London	Exp., accntg. syst. & fin. accntg. & computer systems incl. exp.	Ref. 1022, W. L. Tait, Taitson Ross & Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5JL, tel.: 01-588 6944.	Financial Times 12-12-79
TRADING DIRECTOR	Reflecting skills & exp.	Worldwide trading Co.	Paris	Top-class negotiating skills & judgment; high intelligence & able to deal in similar; Eng. + Fr., Span., Dutch, etc.	Trading Recruitment, Transworld 69 Ltd, 29 Palace St., London S.W.1.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
REGIONAL V.P. SALES-EUROPE	Attractive	Int'l mktg. org.	U.S.A.	Strong tech. knowl. of airline ind. or aerospace related ind.; high in theatre, &/or defence ind.	Doyle, R.P., Box B 1475, 16000 International Herald Tribune, 92821 Montclair, Calais, France.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
LEGAL DIRECTOR	Highly attractive	Hogem S.A. (computer technology field)	Geneva	Senior Lawyer; 35-48; broad exp. of Eur. & US legal matters; Eng. + Fr. & Ger.	Mr. & E. Courthorn, Hogem S.A., 3 Route de Trévins, 1227 Geneva.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
FINANCIAL MANAGER	Negotiable	Large & diversified Gulf corp.	Doha	Over 25; practical exp. & proven success in the mktg.; int'l banking & investment field exp.	The advertiser, P.O. Box 5350, Doha, Qatar.	L.N.T. 12-12-79
MANAGER MANUFACT. ENGINEERING		CMS, The Music Company.	Paris	35-48; 5 yrs. relevant exp.; E.E.C. nat.; Eng., Fr. + Ger., Dutch or Span.; exp. in engineering.	R.A. Verin, NSI International, 306-310 Avenue Louise, Box 13, 1050 Brussels.	Frankfurter A.E. Zeit. 12-12-79
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGERS	Very attractive	Garber Scientific (automation systems & heating systems).	Brussels	Good tech. educ. & high; broad exp. in sales automation systems or equip.; Eng. + E.E.C. lang.	Ref. 726594, CFS, 304 Ave. Louise, USA, Bruxelles systems or equip.; Tel.: 02/640 4737.	Frankfurter A.E. Zeit. 12-12-79
MARKETING DIRECTOR European Region		Major int'l producer of consumer durables.	London	38-48; Eng. + min. 1 Ger. lang.; must demonstrate a record of real achievement.	Ref. AEM 280, Jersin Knight Ltd., 65a High Street, Egham, Surrey TW20BEY.	L.N.T. 12-12-79



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

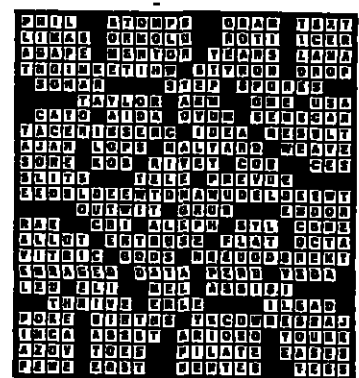
Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Yule Collection By Anne Fox



- ACROSS**
- Commander of David's army
  - Squad seeking attention
  - Medican sandwich
  - The other woman, Roman style
  - Chaplet for Calahad
  - Long skirt, for short
  - Ebony Tajo
  - Creator of Dr. Fu Manchu
  - Glove leather
  - Back heroine
  - Evergreens
  - Let— (better expression)
  - Story by Queen Marie of Rumania
  - Pieces of pottery
  - Former Eastern ruler
  - "Land of Cockaigne" author
  - Part of U.S.A. actress Hagen
  - Part of a bottle
  - Petroleum
  - Words by Faith Baldwin
  - Ad—
  - Elusive one
  - Bad— (German sp.)
  - "Rap session"
  - Bungling
  - Actor Vigoda
  - Sways
  - Abysses
  - Troils
  - Maugham character
  - Type of roof
- DOWN**
- A Cantor
  - Words by Clement Moore
  - Largest of seven
  - F.D.R. measure
  - Image creature
  - Nebraska Indians
  - Lilaceous plant
  - Frustrate
  - Letter stroke
  - de tête
  - Speaker of the House: 1801-07
  - Trees or nuts
  - Elec. unit
  - Dec. 24
  - Kind of shadow
  - "It was told" (words by Janet Knott)
  - Celebration at Yuletide
  - Hurried
  - Patrician cry
  - Puzzle word
  - Mild expletives
  - Intrigue
  - Eddies
  - O. Henry story
  - auding
  - Two-seated carriage
  - Deserve
  - the
  - Guthrie
  - Freshen, as a room
  - Major
  - Piano piece
  - Religious image
  - Sailor's jumper
  - Rabin's predecessor
  - Corvine calls

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

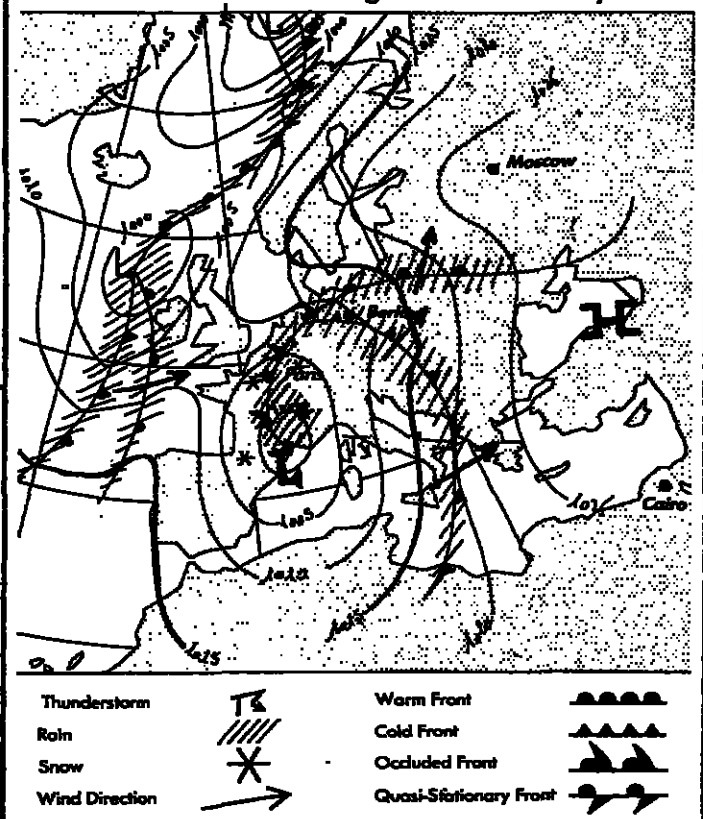


- DOWN**
- Dr. Salk
  - Plant
  - Beginning
  - Tight squeeze
  - Bible book
  - Discontinues
  - Critical studies
  - Christmas tower
  - Christmas thought from Dickens
  - Suburb of Honolulu
  - Monks' wear
  - Caucasian native
  - Bristles
  - Words by John Bowring
  - Beat
  - Bedouin chief
  - Fox
  - War god
  - Title of an editorial by Francis Church: 1887
  - Meistersinger Hans: 1494-1576
  - Item on
  - Pierre's Yule tree
  - Air: Comb.
  - Book by Oates
  - Faith follower
  - Bible book
  - Arthur and
  - Lillie
  - Midlife
  - Eastern fiddle
  - Diable
  - Italian island
  - California Indian
  - Red star in Scorpius
  - Cartoonists'
  - game
  - Relations
  - Dutch philosopher: 1632-77
  - Set
  - Aviator Balbo
  - Shoe type
  - Cake
  - Ram on high
  - Chemical suffix
  - Pyle of TV effort
  - Gift for a misper
  - Merganser
  - Yucatec
  - Desserts
  - Falstaffian
  - Puckered
  - Circle of light
  - Silverian
  - Shaggy
  - Bringing up
  - Appended, 84
  - Semantic language
  - "La Tosca" dramatist
  - Fiddle with a uke
  - 141 N.Y.S.E. unit
  - 183 Stone monument
  - Hammer's family name
  - Litup
  - 187 Service group
  - 188 Thick slice
  - 189 Lament
  - 110 Old accessory
  - 112 Though, to
  - Tacitus
  - 113 Fervor

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	64	Fair	MADRID	-2	Fair
AMSTERDAM	-3	Overcast	MILAN	22	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	Foggy	MONTREAL	3	Rain
ATHENS	54	Fair	MOSCOW	-1	Fair
BEIRUT	18	Fair	MURKIN	-2	Snow
BELGRADE	13	Cloudy	MUSKIE	1	Cloudy
BERLIN	0	Overcast	NICE	7	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	62	Snow	OSLO	-10	Foggy
BUDAPEST	6	Foggy	PARIS	0	Snow
CABANES	4	Overcast	PRAGUE	-1	Snow
COPENHAGEN	-1	Rain	ROME	17	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	8	Cloudy	SOFIA	6	Foggy
DUBLIN	4	Foggy	ST. LOUIS	19	Foggy
EDINBURGH	4	Foggy	TEHRAN	17	Fair
FLORENCE	7	Rain	TEL AVIV	17	Fair
FRANKFURT	2	Fair	TOKYO	14	Rain
GUINEA	17	Overcast	TUNIS	17	Overcast
MELBORNE	-2	Foggy	VIENNA	1	Rain
HOUSTON	21	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	Foggy
ISTANBUL	14	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	15	Showers	ZURICH	-1	Foggy
LISBON	7	Fair			
LONDON	2	Snow			
LOS ANGELES	79	Rain			

## Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



## Armed Santa Yule Card Defended As Reflection of American Values

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A gun lobbyist has defended a Christmas card sent to members of Congress that shows a smiling Santa Claus holding a handgun that he is apparently about to leave under a Christmas tree.

"It's supposed to be a picture of Santa showing the gun he's giving to children," said John Snyder, chief lobbyist for the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

Mr. Snyder said yesterday that the card reflects "traditional American values" and the fact that many parents give their children guns at Christmas.

The card drew sharp criticism from Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., a leading gun control advocate, who described it as "one of the most tasteless greeting cards this or any other holiday season has ever produced."

Rep. Bingham said that the card raised questions about what the committee would send next year.

"After all, how does one follow a Christmas card picturing Santa Claus fondling a handgun?" Rep. Bingham asked. "Perhaps next year, it will be the baby Jesus playing with a handgun in his manger."

He added that the card was particularly tasteless "during a religious holiday season which extols peace, love and brotherhood."

However, Mr. Snyder said that the card simply recognizes that handguns are a "traditional Christmas gift" and reflects "the right of Americans to keep and bear arms." He estimated that several hundred thousand guns are given as Christmas presents each year.

Mr. Snyder said that the card was one of two designed for the committee. The other, he said, showed a Western figure on a horse with a gun in his holster and a bright star over his head.

## BOOKS

## THE MAKING OF MIND

## A Personal Account of Soviet Psychology

By A.R. Luria. Edited by Michael Cole and Sheila Cole.

Introduction and Epilogue by Michael Cole.

Harvard. 234 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WE'RE with the Soviet psychologists. In Central Asia in 1931. The psychologists are trying out some syllogisms on Uzbek peasants. For instance: "In the far North, where there is snow, all bears are white. Novaya Zemlya is in the far North, and there is always snow there. What color are the bears there?" A peasant replies: "There are different sorts of bears."

The psychologist repeats the syllogism. Peasant: "I don't know. I've seen a black bear. I've never seen any others. . . each locality has its own animals. If it's white, they will be white; if it's yellow, they will be yellow."

Psychologist: "But what kind of bears are there in Novaya Zemlya?" Peasant: "We always speak only of what we see; we don't talk about what we haven't seen."

Psychologist: "But what do my words imply?" and he repeats the syllogism.

Peasant: "Well, it's like this: Our czar isn't like yours, and yours isn't like ours, your words can be answered only by someone who was there, and if a person wasn't there, he can't say anything on the basis of your words."

Psychologist: "But on the basis of my words, 'In the North, where there is always snow, the bears are white' can you gather what kind of bears there are in Novaya Zemlya?"

Peasant: "If a man was 60 or 80 and had seen a white bear and had told about it, he could be believed, but I've never seen one and hence I can't say. That's my last word. Those who saw can tell, and those who didn't see can't say anything!"

It is an exchange that could've been lifted directly from Turgeniev, instead of from the notes on a scientific expedition. Ironies cling to it like barnacles. The year is 1931, and still the peasant refers to a czar. If he refuses to believe in white bears, what will he make of such abstractions as the labor theory of value or the dictatorship of the proletariat?

The psychologist, A.R. Luria, conducts his interview during one of the worst phases of forced collectivization, about which he has no comment. And he will return to Moscow to find that the authorities do not appreciate his "negative value judgments," which means that he will switch to another line of research, involving "identical and fraternal twins. Twins are not quite so stubborn."

Very Russian, you will say. A.R. Luria, who was 15 years old at the time of the revolution and who died in 1977, was certainly very Russian. He and L.S. Vygotsky and A.N. Leontiev were known as the "troika." They sought nothing less than a new Soviet psychology, consistent

with Marxist theory, loyal to the social, cultural and historical contexts in which the individual human organism develops its motor and cognitive skills, trying to explain the "higher processes of thought" according to such "mediations" as language and the "accumulated symbols and tools" of society.

They insisted on both nurture and nature. They borrowed at will from the biologists and the physiologists, the psychoanalysts and the linguists, from Ivan Pavlov and from Henry Head. They were clinicians as well as experimenters. In addition to "primitives," and twins, they studied and worked with kindergarten, college students, suspected criminals, aphasics and brain-damaged war veterans. Depending on which way the wind was blowing from the Kremlin — anti-Freud, pro-Lysenko — they had to change their jobs or their language.

The change of language must have been especially bitter, since Luria believed that speech comes eventually to "organize behavior," and that "goals" themselves alter thinking.

And yet, oddly, Luria's memoir is not very Russian, not when we remember the memoirs of a Herzen or a Trotsky. Moments having to do with peasants and syllogisms are rare. We hear from Lenin on glass and Marx on spiders, and a reference is made to Jorge Luis Borges, but the tone is usually dry and guarded, surprisingly so from a man best known to general readers as the author of "The Mind of a Mnemonist" and "The Man with a Shattered World." He has much to say on perception, memory, attention, speech, problem-solving and motor activity, and very little to say on people. Even Vygotsky, proclaimed a genius, is flat on the page. Stalin's name isn't mentioned.

In his epilogue, the American psychologist who was once a student of Luria's admits his own disappointment with the memoir and brings the man splendidly to life — an expert on Central Asian art, a connoisseur of opera and the theater, "one of the world's most omnivorous consumers of detective novels," the psychologist who sat down with Sergei Eisenstein to discuss how the abstract ideas of historical materialism could be converted into visual images, the victim who never complained, a white bear of science.

It would be silly, I think, to deny that he was on the right track. We do change after the age of 3, and if history and culture and the environment had nothing to do with our development, we needn't have bothered at all.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



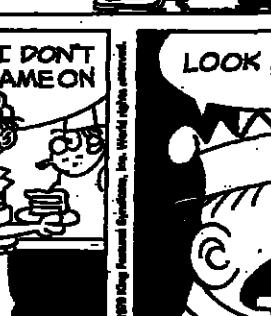
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



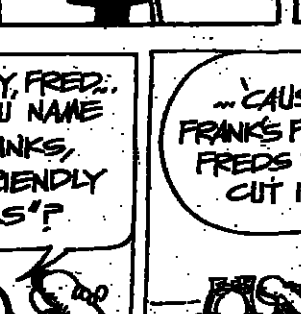
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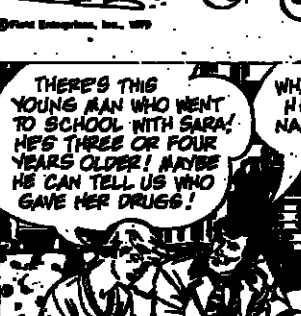
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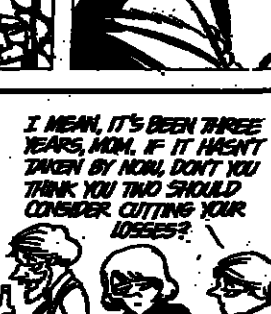
## WIZARD



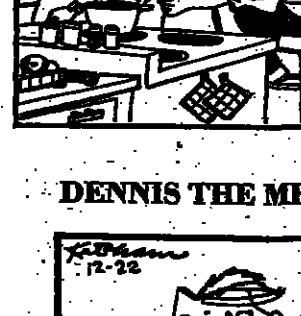
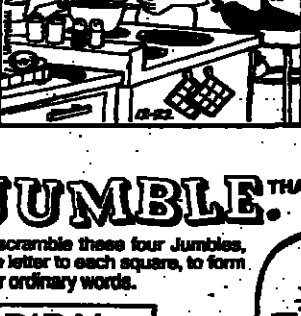
## REX



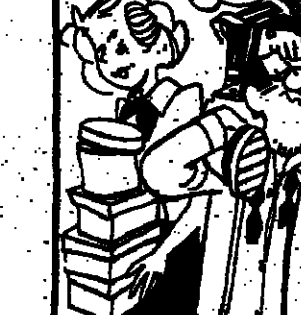
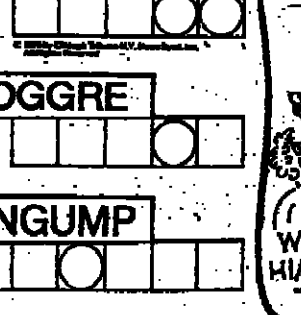
## DOONESBURY



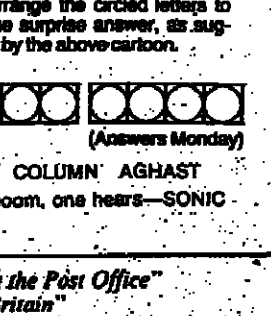
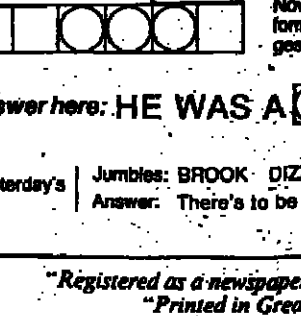
## JUMBLE



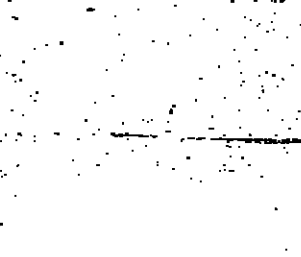
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE









**PEOPLE.** *Widow Awarded B.*

# PEOPLE: Of Cosmetics Fortune

Jacqueline Lachman, fourth wife of Charles Lachman, co-founder of the Revlon cosmetics empire, was awarded an estimated \$15 million from her late husband's \$30-million estate. The 39-year-old widow, Lachman's last wife, also got possession of a luxury duplex apartment in New York. The rest of the estate was shared among Lachman's three daughters and a number of charities. Manhattan Surrogate Court Judge **William Mikonick** issued the final ruling. The will had been contested by Lachman's third wife, whom he had disinherited. Lachman died at age 80 in August, 1978.

gery for a leg infection, spokesman said. Vonnemur minor operation at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Port Elizabeth. Inflammation in his leg.

\* \* \*

A Brazilian woman in million negligence suit: Mayfair Regent Hotel in its own because of her jewelry last stolen by robbers who looted boxes at the hotel. **Ellen Gonsalves** of Rio de Janeiro the guilt in New York State Court. Some of the jewelry, said to be value not finalized.

When Sen. Edward Kennedy wisecracked that California Sen. S.I. Hayakawa — by reputation, a persistent napper — keeps a sleeping bag and pillow next to Kennedy's desk on the Senate floor, Hayakawa declared war. He lashed back in a letter saying, "My very loyal staff

was quite angry and drafted for me some comments to make in reply. Hayakawa's letter was very liberal — but the idea that I might sleep next to him is really too much. We Republicans wouldn't be caught dead, never mind asleep, next to Teddy Kennedy." Then he added, "I have also written those and all other suggested replies and told them to knock it off." Hayakawa's profession — semantics — is a little different from the one of those men: a guest at held nine employees.

"Agencies have been told by the Authorities at the FBI that between \$100,000 in in valuables were stolen."

Francis Ford Coppola  
for the Italian or  
"Agencies have been told by the Authorities at the FBI that between \$100,000 in in valuables were stolen."

join the throng near  
White House. He likes

Bo Derek isn't exactly camera shy, but she apparently doesn't like journalists — says they go around insinuating that her marriage to director John Derek is “just a business deal.” So Hollywood's newest sex symbol let it be known in Stockholm, where she and Derek are vacationing, that she'll tolerate no press photographers. The morning paper *Dagens Nyheter* retailed by leaving a blank space where Bo's picture should have been — inviting readers to “fantasize” her for themselves. And what about that marriage? Says Bo, with a touch of believe-it-or-not irony, “We actually love one another.”

Italy's minister of foreign affairs, Franco Maria Malifanti, has recovered from a mild heart attack he suffered last month and will resume his official duties at the beginning of January, the premier's office announced. . . . Former South African President John Vorster is

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